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ABSTRACT

The National Crime Survey found many Cincinnati residents fearful at night, changing or limiting their activities because of this, and holding the impression that crime was on the upswing, both in their neighborhoods and nationally, with increasing chances of their being victimized. Contradictorily, relatively few persons considered crime risk a paramount influence on their behavior, yet nearly two-fifths claimed they had changed or limited their activities in some manner because of crime. Opinions and effects varied across population subgroups. Whites were more prone to express apprehension about visiting beyond their neighborhoods, while blacks were much more likely to fear their own neighborhoods at night and to claim they had limited or changed their activities. Nearly three-fifths of all women felt unsafe when out alone in their neighborhoods at night, compared with only 22% of males. Older persons were more intimidated than younger ones. Victimization strongly increased the perceived probability of further victimization, the fear of visiting beyond the neighborhood at night, and the opinion that the neighborhood was dangerous enough to warrant moving away. Cincinnatians generally were, however, positive about local police performance. (LS)

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Cincinnati: Public attitudes about crime

A National Crime Survey report

No. SD-NCS-C-22
March 1979

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Preface

Since early in the 1970's, victimization surveys have been carried out under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program to provide insight into the impact of crime on American society. As one of the most ambitious efforts yet undertaken for filling some of the gaps in crime data, the surveys, carried out for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are supplying the criminal justice community with new information on crime and its victims, complementing data resources already on hand for purposes of planning, evaluation, and analysis. Based on representative sampling of households and commercial establishments, the program has had two major elements, a continuous national survey and separate surveys in 26 central cities across the Nation.

Based on a scientifically designed sample of housing units within each jurisdiction, the city surveys had a twofold purpose: the assessment of public attitudes about crime and related matters and the development of information on the extent and nature of residents' experiences with selected forms of criminal victimization. The attitude questions were asked of the occupants of a random half of the housing units selected for the victimization survey. In order to avoid biasing respondents' answers to the attitude questions, this part of the survey was administered before the victimization questions. Whereas the attitude questions were asked of persons age 16 and over, the victimization survey applied to individuals age 12 and over. Because the attitude questions were designed to elicit personal opinions and perceptions as of the date of the interview, it was not necessary to associate a particular time frame with this portion of the survey, even though some queries made reference to a period of time preceding the survey. On the other hand, the victimization questions referred to a fixed time frame—the 12 months preceding the month of interview—and respondents were asked to recall details concerning their experiences as victims of one or more of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted: rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In addition, information about burglary and robbery of businesses and certain other organizations was gathered by means of a victimization survey of commercial establishments, conducted separately from the household survey. A previous publication, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in Cincinnati* (1977), provided comprehensive coverage of results from both the household and commercial victimization surveys.

Attitudinal information presented in this report was obtained from interviews with the occupants of 4,810 housing units (8,759 residents age 16 and over), or 96.4 percent of the units eligible for interview. Results of these interviews were inflated by means of a multistage weighting procedure to produce estimates applicable to all residents age 16 and over and to demographic and social subgroups of that population. Because they derived from a survey rather than a complete census, these estimates are subject to sampling error. They also are subject to response and processing errors. The effects of sampling error or variability can be accurately determined in a carefully designed survey. In this report, analytical statements involving comparisons have met the test that the differences cited are equal to or greater than approximately two standard errors; in other words, the chances are at least 95 out of 100 that the differences did not result solely from sampling variability. Estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases were considered unreliable and were not used in the analysis of survey results.

The 37 data tables in Appendix I of this report are organized in a sequence that generally corresponds to the analytical discussion. Two technical appendixes and a glossary follow the data tables: Appendix II consists of a facsimile of the survey questionnaire (Form NCS 6), and Appendix III supplies information on sample design and size, the estimation procedure, reliability of estimates, and significance testing; it also contains standard error tables.

IMPORTANT

We have provided an evaluation form at the end of this publication. It will assist us in improving future reports if you complete and return it at your convenience. It is a self-mailing form and needs no stamp.

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Crime and attitudes

During the 1960's, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice observed that "What America does about crime depends ultimately upon how Americans see crime. . . . The lines along which the Nation takes specific action against crime will be those that the public believes to be the necessary ones." Recognition of the importance of societal perceptions about crime prompted the Commission to authorize several public opinion surveys on the matter.[1] In addition to measuring the degree of concern over crime, those and subsequent surveys provided information on a variety of related subjects, such as the manner in which fear of crime affects people's lives, circumstances engendering fear for personal safety, members of the population relatively more intimidated by or fearful of crime, and the effectiveness of criminal justice systems. Based on a sufficiently large sample, moreover, attitude surveys can provide a means for examining the influence of victimization experiences upon personal outlooks. Conducted periodically in the same area, attitude surveys distinguish fluctuations in the degree of public concern; conducted under the same procedures in different areas, they provide a basis for comparing attitudes in two or more localities. With the advent of the National Crime Survey (NCS) program, it became possible to conduct large-scale attitudinal surveys addressing these and other issues, thereby enabling individuals to participate in appraising the status of public safety in their communities.

Based on data from a 1974 attitudinal survey, this report analyzes the responses of Cincinnati residents to questions covering four topical areas: crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems and lifestyles, and local police performance. Certain questions, relating to household activities, were asked of only one person per household (the "household respondent"), whereas others were administered to all persons age 16 and over ("individual respondents"), including the household respondent. Results were obtained for the total measured population and for several demographic and social subgroups.

Conceptually, the survey incorporated questions pertaining to behavior as well as opinion. Concerning behavior, for example, each respondent for a household was asked where its members shopped for food and other merchandise, where they lived before moving to the present neighborhood, and how long they had lived at that address. Additional questions asked of the household respondent were designed to elicit opinions about the neighborhood in general, about the rationale for selecting that particular community and leaving the former residence, and about factors that influenced shopping practices. None of the questions asked of the household respondent raised the subject of crime. Respondents were free to answer at will. In contrast, most of the individual attitude questions, asked of all household members age 16 and over, dealt specifically with matters relating to crime. These persons were asked for viewpoints on subjects such as crime trends in the local community and in the Nation, chances of being personally attacked or robbed, neighborhood safety during the day or at night, the impact of fear of crime on behavior, and the effectiveness of the local police. For many of these questions, response categories were predetermined and interviewers were instructed to probe for answers matching those on the questionnaire.

Although the attitude survey has provided a wealth of data, the results are opinions. For example, certain residents may have perceived crime as a growing threat or neighborhood safety as deteriorating, when, in fact, crime had declined and neighborhoods had become safer. Furthermore, individuals from the same neighborhood or with similar personal characteristics and/or experiences may have had conflicting opinions about any given issue. Nevertheless, people's opinions, beliefs, and perceptions about crime are important because they may influence behavior, bring about changes in certain routine activities, affect household security measures, or result in pressures on local authorities to improve police services.

The relationship between victimization experiences and attitudes is a recurring theme in the analytical section of this report. Information concerning such experiences was gathered with separate questionnaires, Forms NCS 3 and 4, used in administering the victimization component of the survey. Victimization survey results appeared in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in Cincinnati*

[1]President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1967, pp. 49-53.

(1977), which also contains a detailed description of the survey-measured crimes, a discussion of the limitations of the central city surveys, and facsimiles of Forms NCS 3 and 4. For the purpose of this report, individuals who were victims of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted, during the 12 months prior to the month of the interview were considered "victimized": rape, personal robbery, assault, and personal larceny. Similarly, members of households that experienced one or more of three types of offenses—burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—were categorized as victims. These crimes are defined in the glossary. Persons who experienced crimes other than those measured by the program, or who were victimized by any of the relevant offenses outside of the 12-month reference period, were classified as "not victimized." Limitations inherent in the victimization survey—that may have affected the accuracy of distinguishing victims from nonvictims—resulted from the problem of victim recall (the differing ability of respondents to remember crimes) and from the phenomenon of telescoping (the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside, usually before, the appropriate time frame). Moreover, some crimes were sustained by victims outside of their city of residence; these may have had little or no effect in the formation of attitudes about local matters.

Despite the difficulties in distinguishing precisely between victims and nonvictims, it was deemed important to explore the possibility that being a victim of crime, irrespective of the level of seriousness or the frequency of occurrence, has an impact on behavior and attitudes. Adopting a simple dichotomous victimization experience variable—victimized and not victimized—for purposes of tabulation and analysis also stemmed from the desirability of attaining the highest possible degree of statistical reliability, even at the cost of using these broad categories. Ideally, the victim category should have distinguished the type or seriousness of crimes, the recency of the events, and/or the number of offenses sustained.[2] Such a procedure seemingly would have yielded more refined measures of the effects of crime upon attitudes. By reducing the number of sample cases on which estimates were based, however, such a subcategorization of victims would have weakened the statistical validity of comparisons between the victims and nonvictims.

[2]Survey results presented in this report contain attitudinal data furnished by the victims of "series victimizations" (see glossary).

Summary

Many Cincinnati residents indicated that they were fearful of visiting parts of the metropolitan area at night, felt threatened when out alone in their neighborhoods at night, and had changed or limited their activities because of the fear of crime. Consistent with this fearfulness, a large number of Cincinnatians held the impression that crime was on the upswing, both in their neighborhoods and nationally, and that their chances of personal attack had increased over the past year or two. In a seeming contradiction, however, relatively few persons suggested that crime risk was a paramount influence with regard to where they chose to live, where they shopped for food or general merchandise, or where and how often they sought out-of-home entertainment. Despite the relatively small effect of crime on behavior as registered by these findings, nearly two-fifths of the respondents claimed that they had changed or limited their activities in some manner because of crime.

Opinions about crime and its effects varied across subgroups of the population. For instance, whereas whites were somewhat more prone than blacks to express apprehension about visiting those parts of the metropolitan area they had reason to enter, blacks were much more likely to fear being out alone in their neighborhoods at night and to claim they had limited or changed their activities because of the crime risk. Nearly three-fifths of all women felt unsafe when out alone in their neighborhoods at night, compared with only 22 percent of males.

The age of residents had telling response effects, particularly with regard to fear of crime, in that older persons claimed to be more intimidated than younger ones. The experience of having been victimized in the past year was strongly related to a perceived increase in the probability of victimization, to a fear of visiting parts of the metropolitan area at night, and to the opinion that a neighborhood was dangerous enough to warrant moving away.

In spite of their concerns about crime, Cincinnatians generally were positive about local police performance. Slightly over half thought the police were doing a good job, and 35 percent said performance was average. However, there were notable evaluative variations among the population groups under study, as well as contrasts in opinion on ways that police performance could be improved.

Chart A. Summary findings about crime trends

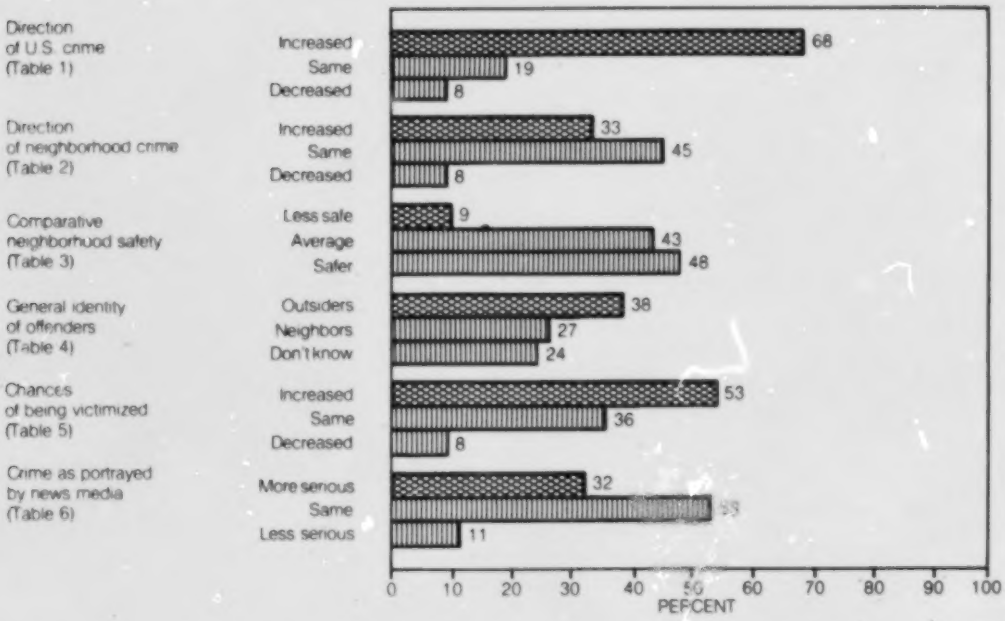


Chart B. Summary findings about fear of crime

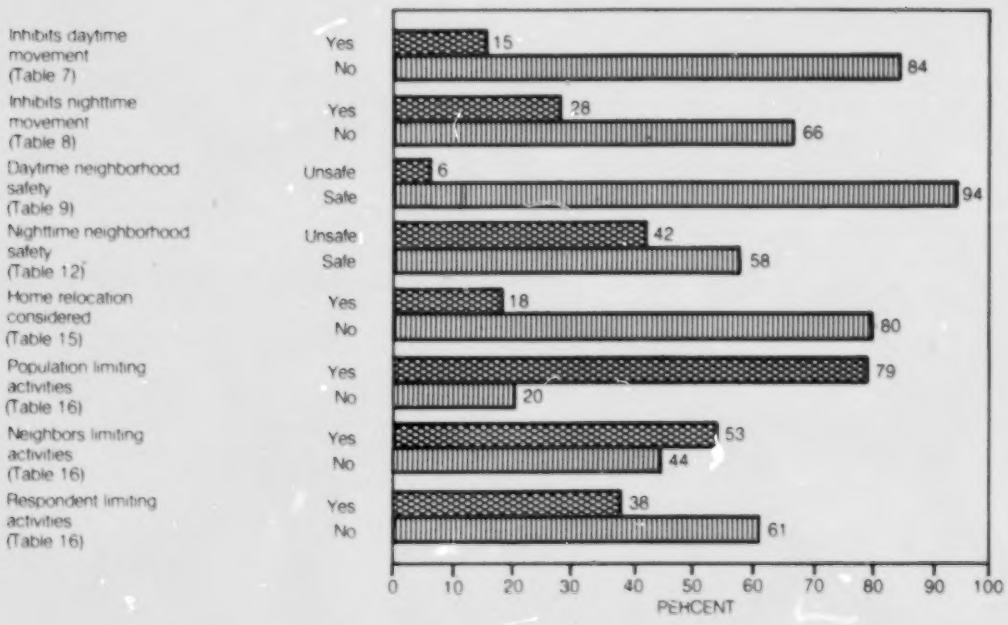


Chart C. Summary findings about residential problems

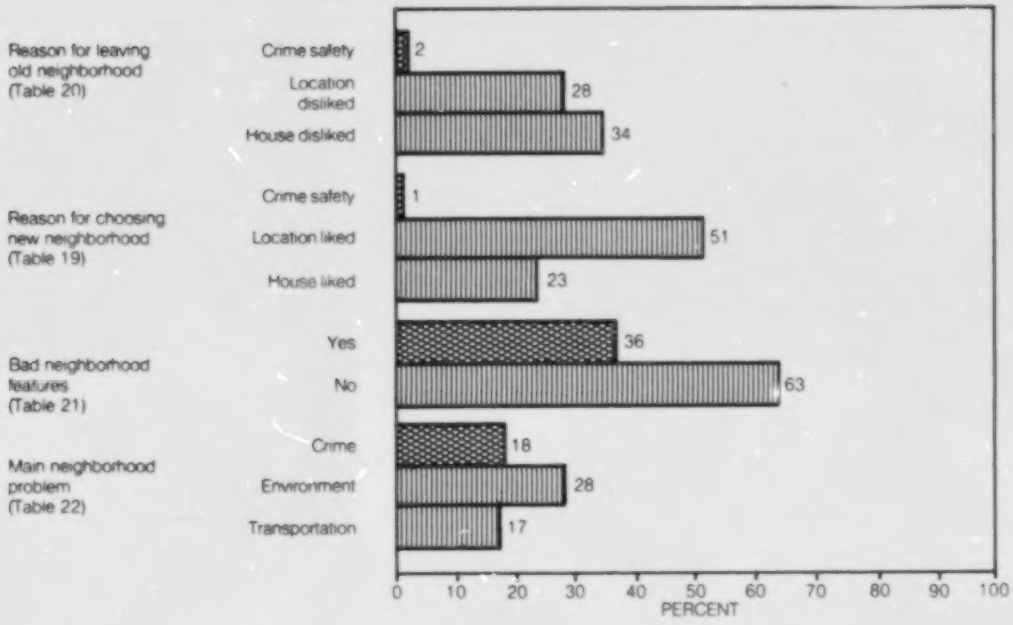
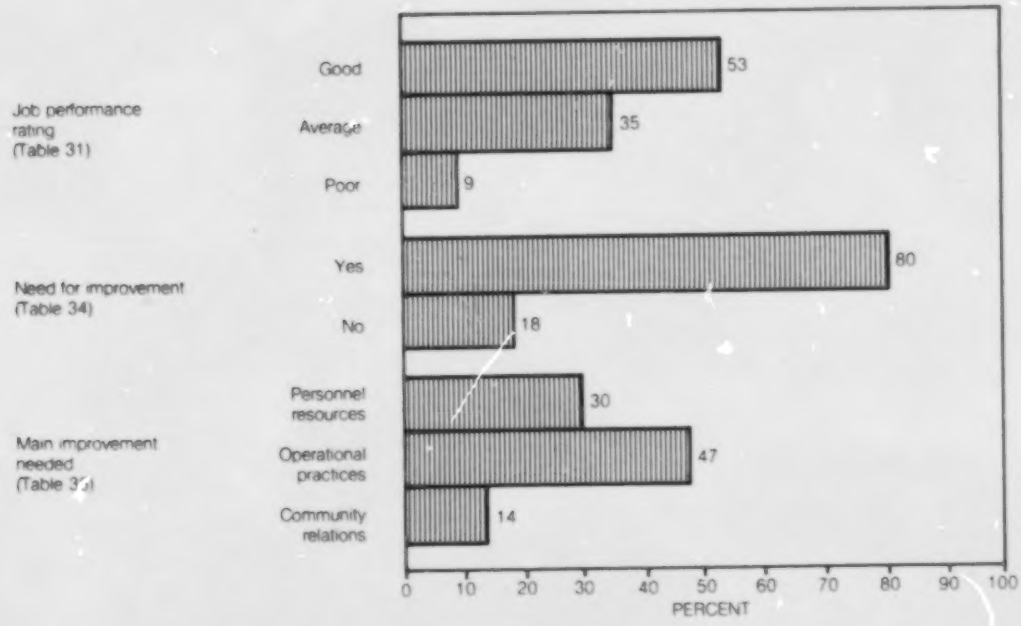


Chart D. Summary findings about police performance



Crime trends

This section of the report deals with the perceptions of Cincinnati residents with respect to national and community crime trends, personal safety, and the accuracy with which newspapers and television were thought to be reporting the crime problem. The findings were drawn from Data Tables 1 through 6, found in Appendix I. The relevant questions, appearing in the facsimile of the survey instrument (Appendix II) are 9a, 9c, 10a, 12, 15a, and 15b; each question was asked of persons age 16 and over.

U.S. crime trends

A large proportion of Cincinnati residents were of the opinion that crime in the United States had increased over the preceding year or two. Sixty-eight percent of the residents suggested that national crime was trending upward, and a much smaller proportion (19 percent) said crime levels had remained about the same. Among those who gave an opinion about the trend in crime, the smallest proportion (8 percent) indicated it was downward. Five percent said they didn't know what direction the trend had taken.

Neighborhood crime trends

In contrast to opinions about national crime trends, the largest number of respondents (45 percent) thought neighborhood crime levels were unchanged over the past year or two, whereas about one-third concurred that crime was on the upswing and 8 percent thought there had been a decrease. Blacks were more inclined than whites (13 vs. 6 percent) to have estimated a decrease in neighborhood crime levels. Victims were much more likely than nonvictims to have suggested community crime was up, and the latter were more apt to believe that crime levels were about the same.

Cincinnati residents were somewhat more positive in their assessment of neighborhood crime when the question was couched in comparative terms. Nine in every 10 rated the crime situation near home as average or better than in other city neighborhoods, with nearly half believing their vicinities were less or much less dangerous. Some meaningful response variation among demographic and victim groups was in evidence. Whereas women were more likely than men to describe the crime problem in their communities as average, the lattter were more prone to consider it as less or much less dangerous. Proportionally, more whites than blacks (51 vs. 38 percent) reported their communities were less or much less dangerous, and blacks were more likely than whites (53 vs. 39 percent) to have indicated their communities were about average. Age of respondents did not appear to be strongly related to the assessment of crime; nevertheless, persons age 16-24 were more apt than those 25 and over to have said their communities were more or much more dangerous (14 vs. 7 percent). Victims were more likely than nonvictims (13 vs. 7 percent) to assess their neighborhoods as more or much more dangerous relative to others in the city.

Who are the offenders?

The largest proportion of the population (38 percent) said persons living outside the immediate vicinity committed most crimes in the community, whereas 27 percent blamed persons living in the neighborhood and 7 percent indicated the offenses were committed equally by outsiders and local residents. However, nearly 1 in 4 persons said they did not know where the perpetrators of neighborhood crime lived. Residents age 34 or younger were more likely than persons 35 and over (37 vs. 19 percent) to have implicated neighbors. Victims of crime, who can be presumed to have been more knowledgeable of offenders' identities because of their personal involvement with crime, were not only more likely than nonvictims to have an opinion about where the offenders lived but also selected neighborhood residents at a considerably higher rate than did nonvictims (36 vs. 23 percent). Nonvictims were slightly more inclined to identify outsiders (39 vs. 36 percent).

Chances of personal victimization

Although only a third of residents felt that crime in their neighborhoods had risen, a substantially higher proportion of the population (53 percent) thought their chances of being attacked or robbed had increased in the past year or two; only 8 percent believed they had decreased. Relatively more women than men (57 vs. 47 percent) suggested their chances of incurring personal attack had increased, whereas men were likelier to esti-

mate that the probability had remained stable or dropped.

Whites were more apt than blacks (54 vs. 48 percent) to have felt an increase in the chances of victimization, and a slightly larger proportion of blacks than whites thought there had been a decrease (10 vs. 7 percent). Victims were more likely than nonvictims (59 vs. 50 percent) to have estimated an increase in the probability of assault or robbery. Proportionally fewer persons age 16-19 than those of other ages or in any other population group studied indicated their chances of attack had gone up.

Crime and the media

Additional insight into perceptions about crime was provided by respondents' assessments of the seriousness of the problem relative to newspaper and television accounts. More Cincinnatians accepted than rejected the validity of media coverage (53 vs. 43 percent). Of those disagreeing with media reports, 32 percent thought the crime problem was more serious and 11 percent believed it was less serious. There were few meaningful differences of opinion among the population groups examined in rating the accuracy of media presentations; for example, only about 7 percentage points separated the relative number of victims and nonvictims who perceived the crime problem as more serious than portrayed.

Fear of crime

Among other things, results covered thus far have shown that many residents of Cincinnati believed crime had increased over the years leading up to the survey, and, in addition, felt their own chances of being attacked or robbed had risen. Whether or not they feared for their personal safety is a matter treated in this section of the report. Also examined is the impact of the fear of crime on activity patterns and on considerations regarding changes of residence. Survey questions 11a, 11b, 11c, 13a, 13b, 16a, 16b, and 16c—all asked of persons age 16 and over—and Data Tables 7 through 18 are referenced here.

Crime as a deterrent to mobility

Some 84 percent of the measured population said they were not afraid of going to those parts of the Cincinnati metropolitan area they had reasons for visiting during the day, and a smaller, although substantial, majority (66 percent) so indicated with respect to nighttime.[3] For both time periods, males, blacks, and nonvictims were more likely than their counterparts to indicate they were unafraid of entering those parts of the area they had reason to visit. As could be anticipated, young persons (age 16-24) were more likely than older ones to indicate they were unafraid to visit parts of the metropolitan area during the day. Unexpectedly, however, residents in the eldest age category expressed fearlessness about nighttime movement in proportionally greater numbers than younger persons. This possibly stemmed from the more limited needs for movement by the older persons.

Neighborhood safety

Residents provided the means for evaluating feelings about personal safety when out alone in their neighborhoods during the day or at night by reporting whether they felt very safe, reasonably safe, somewhat unsafe, or very unsafe. A majority said they felt very or reasonably safe during either time period, although the proportion so indicating was considerably higher for the day (94 percent) than for night (58).

With respect to the question about daytime safety, intergroup response variations chiefly were between the very and reasonably safe categories, and the proportions of respondents who picked those two responses were high for all groups under study, ranging from 82 percent of black females age 65 and over to virtually all males of either race under age 65. The race-sex group least likely to report feeling safe was composed of black females; in fact, for each age group 20 and over, the proportion of black women who indicated they felt secure was lower than the corresponding percentage for white women or for men of either race.

In addition to the lower proportions of residents who indicated they felt very or reasonably safe when out alone in their neighborhoods at night as compared with the day, there were other major differences in the dispersion of responses for the question about nighttime safety. For one, there was a much wider range in the relative number of residents who claimed to feel very and reasonably safe when out alone at night—from 92 percent of black males age 20-24 to only about 1 in 4 black females age 50 and over. In other words, and unlike the findings with respect to the matter of daytime safety, there were a number of population subgroups for which a majority of the members felt unsafe when out alone in their neighborhoods at night.

Age and sex were the demographic characteristics that most clearly distinguished respondents who felt safe at night from those who did not. Approximately two-thirds of all persons under age 50 said they did not feel at risk, and about half of those age 50-64 felt likewise. In contrast, a majority of those age 65 and over indicated they felt threatened when out alone in their communities at night, a result that held for three of the four race-sex groups, the exception being white males age 65 and over, a three-fifths majority of whom indicated they felt safe. Overall, almost 4 out of 5 males said they did not consider themselves to be threatened when out alone at night, whereas more than half (57 percent) of all females reported sensing they were at risk; in this regard, response differences between the sexes were significant at each age level.

[3] It should be noted that the source questions for data covered in this section (Questions 13a and 13b) referred to places in the metropolitan area where the respondent *needed* or *desired* to enter. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that high risk places, those most highly feared, were excluded from consideration by many respondents. Had the questions applied unconditionally to all sectors of the area, the pattern of responses no doubt would have been different.

The black population was almost equally divided between those who reported feeling safe and those who did not, but more than half (61 percent) of all white residents said they did not feel threatened when out alone in their neighborhoods at night. However, appreciable response differences between the races were limited to individuals in the three age groups between 25 and 64 years. As was true for the findings concerning daytime, victimization experience had no apparent influence on feelings about personal safety when out alone in the neighborhood at night.

Crime as a cause for moving away

Residents who had stated they felt somewhat or very unsafe when out alone in the vicinity of their home during day or night provided additional information about the extent of fear caused by neighborhood crime by indicating whether or not the danger was sufficient for them to consider moving elsewhere. Negative responses were given by four-fifths. Victims were considerably more inclined than nonvictims (26 vs. 13 percent) to indicate they would consider moving because of the crime problem, as were persons age 20-49 compared with other age groups. Although the magnitude of differences was small, males were more likely than females (22 vs. 16 percent),[4] and blacks more so than whites (20 vs. 17), to have thought about moving because of crime.

Crime as a cause for activity modification

Another indicator of the extent of crime-induced fear was provided by questions concerning behavioral changes brought about among people in general and persons in the neighborhood, as well as by the respondents personally. Some four-fifths expressed the belief that people in general were limiting or changing their activities because of fear of crime, but far fewer (53 percent) thought persons living in their neighborhood were doing so. There was a further reduction in positive responses when attention focused on the behavior of the respondents themselves: 38 percent said that crime had caused them to alter their activities, and well over half (61 percent) indicated they had not modified their behavior.

More detailed analysis of the population groups represented in the survey revealed significant variations in the proportions of respondents claiming to have limited or changed their behavior. Proportionally, more women than men (46 vs. 29 percent) indicated they limited their activities, and the differences held at each age level. Blacks were more likely than whites (47 vs. 35 percent) to have admitted behavior changes stemming from a fear of crime; here, too, the response differences held for each age group. The proportion of persons who said they had made behavioral changes appeared to increase with age, from 30 percent among individuals age 16-24 to about half of those age 65 and over, with the overall pattern of increase holding for each of the four race-sex groups, although apparent differences between specific age groups were not necessarily significant. Victims were somewhat more likely than nonvictims to have said they had limited or changed their activities (42 vs. 37 percent).

[4]Based on responses shown in Data Table 15, this observation is somewhat misleading because the source question was asked only of persons who said they felt unsafe during daytime and/or nighttime. Totaling 42 percent of the relevant population, individuals who were asked the question included 22 percent of all males, contrasted with 57 percent of all females. Thus, 7 percent of the total population age 16 and over—including 5 percent of males and 9 percent of females—said they had seriously considered moving.

Residential problems and lifestyles

The initial attitude survey questions were designed to gather information about certain specific behavioral practices of Cincinnati householders and to explore perceptions about a wide range of community problems, one of which was crime. As indicated in the section entitled "Crime and Attitudes," certain questions were asked of only one member of each household, known as the household respondent. Information gathered from such persons is treated in this section of the report and found in Data Tables 19 through 26; the pertinent data were based on survey questions 2a through 7b. In addition, the responses to questions 8a through 8f, relating to certain aspects of personal lifestyle, also are examined in this section; the relevant questions were asked of all household members age 16 and over, including the household respondent, and the results are displayed in Data Tables 27 through 30. As can be seen from the questionnaire, and unlike the procedure used in developing the information discussed in the two preceding sections of this report, the questions that served as a basis for the topics covered here did not reveal to respondents that the development of data on crime was the main purpose of the survey.

Neighborhood problems and selecting a home

Of those Cincinnati residents who had moved in the past 5 years, only 1 percent indicated the most important criterion for selecting their present neighborhood was its presumed safety from crime, and relatively few said the most important reason for leaving their former place of residence was the problem of crime. Instead, the largest proportion of respondents (38 percent) indicated convenience stemming from location was the paramount motive for selecting the new area of residence, as well as for leaving the old one (22 percent). No variations of consequence were recorded among the population groups in the extent to which safety from crime was cited as the major criterion for selecting a neighborhood.

The overall level of satisfaction with neighborhood conditions was high, 63 percent of the residents having indicated there was nothing they disliked about their vicinity. Of the 36 percent who said that neighborhood problems existed, the largest proportion (28 percent) cited environmental matters, such as trash, noise, or overcrowding. Crime or problems with neighbors were mentioned relatively frequently, victims being more likely than nonvictims (21 vs. 16 percent) to have considered crime as the major problem.

Of the six income groups examined, respondents for households with annual family incomes of $15,000 to $24,999 were the least likely to have indicated that crime was the neighborhood problem of greatest concern. Also, it is of interest that the proportion of members of families earning less than $3,000 who cited crime was not significantly different from the corresponding percentage for those earning $25,000 or more, although it was substantially higher than the percentages for the intervening income groups.

Food and merchandise shopping practices

Cincinnati household respondents gave information concerning where they preferred to do their major food and merchandise shopping. Almost 3 in every 4 indicated they usually shopped for food within their neighborhood. Of the 1 in 4 who shopped outside the neighborhood, a negligible number of persons said that crime in the community was the most important reason for doing so. The two most frequently mentioned causes were the lack of neighborhood food stores or the inadequacy of existing facilities.

Concerning shopping for general merchandise, neighborhood or suburban areas were preferred by 61 percent of the household respondents, with a small fraction of these persons suggesting that crime was the most important motive for not shopping downtown. Among the 37 percent who shopped downtown, the number who cited neighborhood or suburban crime as the major reason for doing so was based on too few sample cases on which to base a reliable estimate. Convenience was the overriding basis for a preference in shopping sites.

Entertainment practices

As a measure of the effect of crime on behavior, individual respondents gave information on the frequency with which they went out for entertainment and the location they generally chose, whether within or outside the city. A 46 percent

plurality indicated they had been going out for evening entertainment at about the same frequency for the past year or two, and 35 percent said they went out less frequently. Among those reporting less frequent entertainment activity outside the home, only 7 percent indicated the most important influence was crime; the most frequent response (22 percent) was related to finances. Except for age, the personal characteristics of respondents appeared to bear little if any relationship to the feeling that crime was the major reason for going out less often. Persons age 50 and over were more likely than younger individuals to limit the frequency of evening amusements because of a perceived crime threat. Only 3 percent of persons age 16-49 invoked crime as the primary reason for going out less, whereas 13 percent of the older age group so indicated. Victim experience was not related to reduced entertainment activity because of crime.

A large majority of Cincinnatians (69 percent) said they usually relied on facilities within the city for entertainment. Among those who customarily went outside the city limits for that purpose, the paramount reason was convenience (44 percent), crime in the city having been cited by only 4 percent of the residents.

Local police performance

Following the series of questions concerning neighborhood safety and crime as a deterrent to personal mobility, individuals age 16 and over were asked to assess the overall performance of the local police and to suggest ways, if any, in which police effectiveness might be improved. Data Tables 31 through 37, derived from survey questions 14a and 14b, contain the results on which this discussion is based.

Are they doing a good, average, or poor job?

Cincinnati residents were given the opportunity to rate the performance of their local police as good, average, or poor. More than half (53 percent) of the population indicated the police were doing a good job, and 35 percent said their work was average. Only 9 percent felt police performance was poor.

Statistically significant differences were found among the performance evaluations given by the various demographic and victim groups under study. However, the magnitude of the differences between the ratings given by males and females were not of consequence.

In contrast to the lack of meaningful response variations according to sex, the race and age groups provided well-defined distinctions. A much higher proportion of whites than blacks said the police were doing a good job (59 vs. 38 percent), blacks having been more prone than whites to rate the performance as poor (15 vs. 6) or average (43 vs. 32). Response differences between members of each race who rated performance as good held for each sex-age subgroup, except males age 65 and over, for whom there was no significant difference between the relative frequency of that response; with respect to the "poor" ratings, however, differences between the percentages for members of the two racial groups held for the matching sex-age subgroups.

The proportion of respondents who evaluated police performance as good increased with age, from a low of 34 percent for persons 16-19 to a high of 70 percent for those 65 and over. Concomitantly, there appeared to be a downward trend with increased age for the percent of average or poor ratings, although apparent differences between categories were not statistically significant in all instances.

Relatively more victims than nonvictims indicated police performance was average or poor. Therefore, proportionally more nonvictims than victims appraised the performance as good (57 vs. 45 percent).

How can the police improve?

Overall, four-fifths of the respondents indicated improvement was needed in police performance. The magnitude of the difference between proportions of males and females who saw a need for improvements was small, although statistically significant, and the same was true for the responses of blacks and whites. Victims were more likely than nonvictims to say that improvement was needed, and, of the six age categories, persons age 65 and over were least apt to have thought so.

Respondents were asked to propose the most important need for enhancing local police performance.[5] By far, the largest proportion of responses was for improved operational practices, followed by that for upgrading personnel resources (47 vs. 30 percent). The smallest proportion of recommendations concerned better community relations (14 percent). Among specific suggestions, the two most commonplace were that the force be enlarged and that more personnel be deployed in certain parts of the city or at certain times (24 and 22 percent). Other popular ones included the police being more prompt, responsive, and alert (15 percent) or more courteous (11). Increased traffic control was specified by the lowest proportion of residents (2 percent).

There were important differences among population groups regarding proposals for police improvement. Whites suggested betterments in the area of personnel resources more often than blacks (34 vs. 19 percent), whereas relatively more blacks than whites chose responses concerning either the operational uses or community rela-

[5]For most of this discussion, the eight detailed response items covered in Question 14b were combined into three categories, as follows: *community relations:* (1) "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and (2) "Don't discriminate." *Operational practices:* (1) "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; (2) "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; (3) "Need more traffic control"; and (4) "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times." And, *personnel resources:* (1) "Hire more policemen" and (2) "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

tions of the force. The preference of whites for improved personnel resources was significant at each age level, but that of blacks for changes in police operating practices centered only on persons age 35 and older. Blacks in each age category except the eldest were more likely than whites in the corresponding groups to have said that improved community relations were paramount.

Of the age groups examined, persons 16-19 were least likely to suggest expansion or improvements in police personnel—19 percent selected those types of responses; by contrast, the elderly were about twice as apt (40 percent) to have made such suggestions. This tendency among increasingly older persons towards a greater interest in upgrading police personnel resources was evident for individuals of each race and sex, although the apparent differences between the percentages for persons in the intermediate age groups generally were not significant. Conversely, recommendations for more positive community relations ranged from a high of 22 percent among respondents age 16-19 to a low of 5 percent for the eldest age group, and the apparent downward trend with increased age also held for each of the four race-sex subgroups, even though response variations between the intermediate age levels were generally insignificant.

Relatively more females than males indicated that enhancements in the operational uses of the force were most important (51 vs. 44 percent). A nominally higher proportion of males than females suggested improving personnel resources, and a male preference for better community relations was also slight.

Proportionally fewer victims than nonvictims (25 vs. 33 percent) suggested improving police personnel resources. Victims were somewhat more likely than nonvictims to desire modified operational practices or better police-community relations.

Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 37 statistical data tables in this appendix present the results of the Cincinnati attitudinal survey conducted early in 1974. They are organized topically, generally paralleling the report's analytical discussion. For each subject, the data tables consist of cross-tabulations of personal (or household) characteristics and the relevant response categories. For a given population group, each table displays the percent distribution of answers to a question.

All statistical data generated by the survey are estimates that vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variances, or errors, associated with the fact that they were derived from a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report.

Each data table parenthetically displays the size of the group for which a distribution of responses was calculated. As with the percentages, these base figures are estimates. On tables showing the answers of individual respondents (Tables 1-18 and 27-37), the figures reflect an adjustment based on an independent post-Census estimate of the city's resident population. For data from household respondents (Tables 19-26), the bases were generated solely by the survey itself.

A note beneath each data table identifies the question that served as source of the data. As an expedient in preparing tables, certain response categories were reworded and/or abbreviated. The questionnaire facsimile (Appendix II) should be consulted for the exact wording of both the questions and the response categories. For questionnaire items that carried the instruction "Mark all that apply," thereby enabling a respondent to furnish more than a single answer, the data tables reflect only the answer designated by the respondent as being the most important one rather than all answers given.

The first six data tables were used in preparing the "Crime Trends" section of the report. Tables 7-18 relate to the topic "Fear of Crime;" Tables 19-30 cover "Residential Problems and Lifestyles"; and the last seven tables display information concerning "Local Police Performance."

Table 1. Direction of crime trends in the United States

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristi:	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Don't know	Not available
All persons (306,800)	100.0	68.0	18.7	7.9	5.3	0.1
Sex						
Male (134,800)	100.0	66.0	19.4	10.1	4.5	[1]0.1
Female (172,000)	100.0	69.5	18.1	6.2	6.0	[1]0.1
Race						
White (224,600)	100.0	66.5	19.8	8.2	5.3	[1]0.1
Black (80,400)	100.0	72.3	15.3	7.1	5.2	[1]0.1
Other (1,700)	100.0	61.5	20.3	[1]1.9	[1]16.3	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	63.6	24.6	6.9	4.9	[1]0.0
20-24 (48,300)	100.0	69.1	19.8	7.8	3.1	[1]0.1
25-34 (53,300)	100.0	70.5	19.2	6.7	3.6	[1]0.1
35-49 (55,700)	100.0	67.5	18.6	7.8	6.0	[1]0.1
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	66.9	16.9	9.6	6.5	[1]0.2
65 and over (53,000)	100.0	69.0	15.4	8.1	7.4	[1]0.1
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (204,500)	100.0	66.9	18.7	8.2	6.0	[1]0.2
Victimized (102,300)	100.0	70.1	18.5	7.3	4.0	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 10a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 2. Direction of crime trends in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Haven't lived here that long	Don't know	Not available
All persons (306,800)	100.0	32.8	45.2	7.7	5.9	8.2	[1]0.1
Sex							
Male (134,800)	100.0	31.0	46.8	8.6	6.1	7.3	[1]0.1
Female (172,000)	100.0	34.2	43.9	7.0	5.8	8.9	[1]0.1
Race							
White (224,600)	100.0	32.8	46.7	5.9	6.3	8.2	[1]0.1
Black (80,400)	100.0	33.0	41.3	12.8	4.9	8.1	[1]0.0
Other (1,700)	100.0	37.2	30.9	[1]10.0	[1]8.2	[1]13.8	[1]0.0
Age							
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	33.7	44.9	10.4	6.5	4.5	[1]0.0
20-24 (48,300)	100.0	27.0	46.8	6.6	12.7	6.7	[1]0.1
25-34 (53,300)	100.0	31.9	44.2	7.1	8.5	8.2	[1]0.1
35-49 (55,700)	100.0	35.4	43.7	7.4	4.6	8.8	[1]0.1
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	36.0	44.1	8.4	2.6	8.7	[1]0.2
65 and over (53,000)	100.0	32.1	47.9	7.1	2.1	10.8	[1]0.0
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (204,500)	100.0	28.7	49.2	7.8	4.9	9.3	[1]0.1
Victimized (102,300)	100.0	41.0	37.3	7.6	7.9	6.1	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 9a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 3. Comparison of neighborhood crime with other metropolitan area neighborhoods

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Much more dangerous	More dangerous	About average	Less dangerous	Much less dangerous	Not available
All persons (306,800)	100.0	1.3	7.5	42.6	36.3	11.4	0.9
Sex							
Male (134,800)	100.0	1.2	8.2	38.5	38.8	12.4	0.9
Female (172,000)	100.0	1.4	7.0	45.9	34.3	10.6	1.0
Race							
White (224,600)	100.0	1.2	7.8	39.0	37.8	13.4	0.8
Black (80,400)	100.0	1.5	6.9	52.8	31.6	5.9	1.2
Other (1,700)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]2.0	40.4	49.5	[1]4.3	[1]3.8
Age							
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	1.7	10.2	42.0	37.0	8.2	[1]0.8
20-24 (48,300)	100.0	1.4	13.4	41.8	33.4	9.6	[1]0.5
25-34 (53,300)	100.0	1.3	7.9	43.3	36.9	10.1	[1]0.4
35-49 (55,700)	100.0	1.5	6.0	44.8	35.5	11.4	1.0
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	0.7	4.5	43.7	36.0	13.8	1.3
65 and over (53,000)	100.0	1.4	5.3	39.7	39.0	13.3	1.4
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (204,500)	100.0	1.0	6.0	41.7	37.9	12.4	1.0
Victimized (102,300)	100.0	1.9	10.6	44.5	33.0	9.2	0.7

NOTE: Data based on question 12. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 4. Place of residence of persons committing neighborhood crimes

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	No neighborhood crime	People living here	Outsiders	Equally by both	Don't know	Not available
All persons (306,800)	100.0	3.6	27.1	38.2	7.0	23.7	0.4
Sex							
Male (134,800)	100.0	3.5	28.1	39.9	8.0	20.0	0.5
Female (172,000)	100.0	3.7	26.3	36.8	6.2	26.6	0.3
Race							
White (224,600)	100.0	3.8	27.3	38.9	6.0	23.7	0.4
Black (80,400)	100.0	3.0	26.8	36.1	10.1	23.5	0.4
Other (1,700)	100.0	[1]2.1	[1]8.1	41.5	[1]4.1	42.1	[1]2.0
Age							
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	1.3	39.9	30.0	9.7	19.1	[1]0.1
20-24 (48,300)	100.0	1.6	38.3	34.6	6.9	18.5	[1]0.2
25-34 (53,300)	100.0	2.3	34.0	35.4	7.4	20.4	[1]0.4
35-49 (55,700)	100.0	3.3	24.6	39.9	7.6	23.9	0.6
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	5.2	18.6	41.4	6.2	28.5	[1]0.2
65 and over (53,000)	100.0	6.7	14.5	40.1	5.4	32.7	0.7
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (204,500)	100.0	4.6	22.7	39.1	6.6	26.6	0.4
Victimized (102,300)	100.0	1.7	35.9	36.3	7.7	18.1	0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 9c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 5. Change in the chances of being attacked or robbed

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Going up	Same	Going down	No opinion	Not available
All persons (306,800)	100.0	52.8	36.4	7.7	3.0	0.1
Sex						
Male (134,800)	100.0	47.4	39.8	9.8	2.8	[1]0.1
Female (172,000)	100.0	57.0	33.7	6.0	3.2	[1]0.1
Race						
White (224,600)	100.0	54.3	36.5	6.7	2.4	[1]0.1
Black (80,400)	100.0	48.4	36.4	10.4	4.7	[1]0.1
Other (1,700)	100.0	57.2	26.5	[1]8.0	[1]9.0	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	43.3	40.6	13.6	2.3	[1]0.2
20-24 (48,300)	100.0	49.6	40.0	8.6	1.7	[1]0.1
25-34 (53,300)	100.0	55.7	34.9	8.0	1.4	[1]0.0
35-49 (55,700)	100.0	58.0	33.0	6.3	2.5	[1]0.1
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	56.2	33.8	6.2	3.6	[1]0.2
65 and over (53,000)	100.0	49.0	38.7	6.0	6.2	[1]0.1
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (204,500)	100.0	49.8	39.0	7.3	3.7	[1]0.1
Victimized (102,300)	100.0	58.7	31.2	8.5	1.6	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 15a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 6. Seriousness of crime problem relative to what newspapers and television report

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Less serious	Same	More serious	No opinion	Not available
All persons (306,800)	100.0	11.3	52.8	31.7	4.0	0.3
Sex						
Male (134,800)	100.0	14.3	50.9	30.7	3.8	0.3
Female (172,000)	100.0	8.9	54.2	32.4	4.2	0.3
Race						
White (224,600)	100.0	11.8	52.5	31.6	3.8	0.2
Black (80,400)	100.0	9.6	53.7	31.9	4.4	[1]0.3
Other (1,700)	100.0	20.6	40.5	26.8	[1]12.1	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	12.7	50.7	32.9	3.2	[1]0.5
20-24 (48,300)	100.0	13.4	52.4	32.2	2.0	[1]0.1
25-34 (53,300)	100.0	13.3	52.2	32.5	1.9	[1]0.2
35-49 (55,700)	100.0	10.1	56.0	29.9	3.5	[1]0.4
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	9.9	52.5	32.9	4.5	[1]0.3
65 and over (98,000)	100.0	9.2	51.8	30.0	8.7	[1]0.3
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (204,500)	100.0	11.1	54.4	29.5	4.7	[1]0.3
Victimized (102,300)	100.0	11.6	49.5	36.0	2.8	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 15b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 7. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (306,800)	100.0	14.7	83.9	1.4
Sex				
Male (134,800)	100.0	12.1	87.0	0.9
Female (172,000)	100.0	16.8	81.5	1.7
Race				
White (224,600)	100.0	16.1	82.4	1.5
Black (80,400)	100.0	10.7	88.4	0.9
Other (1,700)	100.0	18.3	77.8	[1] 3.9
Age				
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	10.7	87.4	1.9
20-24 (48,300)	100.0	10.7	88.3	0.9
25-34 (53,300)	100.0	14.9	83.6	1.5
35-49 (55,700)	100.0	14.9	83.9	1.1
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	18.2	80.4	1.4
65 and over (53,000)	100.0	16.3	82.3	1.5
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (204,500)	100.0	14.0	84.7	1.3
Victimized (102,300)	100.0	16.1	82.4	1.5

NOTE: Data based on question 13a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (306,800)	100.0	28.1	65.9	6.1
Sex				
Male (134,800)	100.0	26.9	68.9	4.3
Female (172,000)	100.0	29.0	63.5	7.5
Race				
White (224,600)	100.0	29.9	63.4	6.7
Black (80,400)	100.0	22.8	72.9	4.3
Other (1,700)	100.0	29.0	58.1	[1] 12.9
Age				
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	27.3	66.4	6.3
20-24 (48,300)	100.0	32.1	62.8	5.1
25-34 (53,300)	100.0	30.3	64.5	5.2
35-49 (55,700)	100.0	28.9	66.6	4.4
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	28.8	64.0	7.2
65 and over (53,000)	100.0	20.8	71.0	8.2
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (204,500)	100.0	25.6	68.2	6.2
Victimized (102,300)	100.0	33.0	61.2	5.8

NOTE: Data based on question 13b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 9. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (306,800)	100.0	59.7	33.9	4.7	1.4	0.2
Sex						
Male (134,800)	100.0	71.1	26.2	2.1	0.5	[1]0.1
Female (172,000)	100.0	50.8	40.0	6.7	2.1	0.3
Race						
White (224,600)	100.0	62.7	31.8	4.1	1.1	0.2
Black (80,400)	100.0	51.3	39.9	6.4	2.3	[1]0.2
Other (1,700)	100.0	64.3	33.6	2.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	63.8	31.8	3.1	1.1	[1]0.2
20-24 (48,300)	100.0	65.5	30.4	3.0	0.9	[1]0.1
25-34 (53,300)	100.0	65.1	30.0	3.9	0.9	[1]0.1
35-49 (55,700)	100.0	61.9	32.9	4.0	1.0	[1]0.3
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	56.5	36.7	4.9	1.9	[1]0.1
65 and over (53,000)	100.0	48.1	40.4	8.5	2.5	[1]0.5
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (204,500)	100.0	60.6	33.3	4.4	1.5	0.3
Victimized (102,300)	100.0	58.0	35.3	5.2	1.3	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 10. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (14,900)	100.0	76.0	22.4	[1]1.0	[1]0.5	[1]0.2
20-24 (22,400)	100.0	76.9	22.3	[1]0.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (26,300)	100.0	76.7	20.8	2.0	[1]0.4	[1]0.1
35-49 (24,400)	100.0	73.0	25.5	[1]1.1	[1]0.1	[1]0.1
50-64 (26,700)	100.0	67.2	30.2	2.1	[1]0.5	[1]0.0
65 and over (20,200)	100.0	56.6	36.0	5.7	1.5	[1]0.2
Female						
16-19 (18,600)	100.0	54.1	39.4	4.3	[1]1.5	[1]0.2
20-24 (26,000)	100.0	55.8	37.4	4.9	1.6	[1]0.3
25-34 (27,000)	100.0	53.7	39.1	5.7	1.4	[1]0.1
35-49 (31,300)	100.0	53.2	38.6	6.3	1.6	[1]0.3
50-64 (36,300)	100.0	48.6	41.4	7.0	2.8	[1]0.2
65 and over (32,800)	100.0	42.9	43.1	10.2	3.2	[1]0.7
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (21,500)	100.0	65.3	30.7	3.2	[1]0.7	[1]0.2
20-24 (37,700)	100.0	67.6	29.4	2.3	[1]0.6	[1]0.1
25-34 (39,600)	100.0	68.7	27.6	3.2	[1]0.3	[1]0.2
35-49 (37,000)	100.0	66.7	28.9	3.2	0.9	[1]0.3
50-64 (46,300)	100.0	60.3	34.2	4.1	1.4	[1]0.1
65 and over (42,700)	100.0	50.7	38.4	7.8	2.4	[1]0.6
Black						
16-19 (12,000)	100.0	61.3	33.7	3.0	[1]1.8	[1]0.3
20-24 (10,500)	100.0	58.1	33.9	5.5	[1]2.1	[1]0.3
25-34 (13,200)	100.0	53.8	37.5	5.8	[illegible]	[1]0.0
35-49 (17,900)	100.0	51.9	40.8	5.9	[1]1.[illegible]	[1]0.2
50-64 (16,600)	100.0	45.7	43.7	7.2	3.2	[1]0.2
65 and over (10,300)	100.0	37.1	48.5	11.5	[1]2.8	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (10,000)	100.0	75.3	23.3	[1]1.0	[1]0.4	[1]0.0
20-24 (18,000)	100.0	76.9	22.3	[1]0.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (20,600)	100.0	78.3	20.2	[1]1.1	[1]0.2	[1]0.2
35-49 (17,100)	100.0	74.0	24.8	[1]1.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.2
50-64 (19,700)	100.0	69.4	28.4	1.8	[1]0.4	[1]0.0
65 and over (15,300)	100.0	60.7	32.7	4.6	[1]1.7	[1]0.3
Female						
16-19 (11,500)	100.0	56.5	37.2	5.1	[1]0.9	[1]0.3
20-24 (19,700)	100.0	59.2	35.9	3.7	[1]1.1	[1]0.2
25-34 (18,900)	100.0	58.3	35.7	5.4	[1]0.4	[1]0.2
35-49 (19,900)	100.0	60.5	32.4	5.1	1.6	[1]0.4
50-64 (26,600)	100.0	53.6	38.4	5.8	2.1	[1]0.1
65 and over (27,300)	100.0	45.2	41.6	9.6	2.8	[1]0.8
Black						
Male						
16-19 (4,900)	100.0	77.1	20.7	[1]0.8	[1]0.7	[1]0.7
20-24 (4,400)	100.0	77.2	22.0	[1]0.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (5,300)	100.0	70.3	23.6	[1]4.8	[1]1.3	[1]0.0
35-49 (6,900)	100.0	70.1	27.8	[1]1.5	[1]0.5	[1]0.0
50-64 (6,900)	100.0	60.7	35.3	[1]3.0	[1]1.0	[1]0.0
65 and over (4,800)	100.0	43.9	46.1	9.3	[1]0.7	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (7,100)	100.0	50.4	42.6	4.5	[1]2.5	[1]0.0
20-24 (6,100)	100.0	44.6	42.4	8.8	[1]3.5	[1]0.6
25-34 (7,800)	100.0	42.6	46.9	6.5	4.0	[1]0.0
35-49 (11,000)	100.0	40.6	48.8	8.6	[1]1.7	[1]0.3
50-64 (9,700)	100.0	34.9	49.7	10.2	4.9	[1]0.3
65 and over (5,500)	100.0	31.2	50.6	13.5	[1]4.7	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (306,800)	100.0	19.3	38.9	20.6	20.9	0.3
Sex						
Male (134,800)	100.0	31.4	47.0	13.7	7.9	[1]0.1
Female (172,000)	100.0	9.9	32.5	26.0	31.1	0.5
Race						
White (224,600)	100.0	19.7	40.8	20.0	19.2	0.3
Black (80,400)	100.0	18.6	33.5	22.0	25.7	[1]0.3
Other (1,700)	100.0	14.8	51.5	23.7	[1]9.9	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	24.6	39.7	20.8	14.9	[1]0.0
20-24 (48,300)	100.0	24.6	41.6	19.6	14.0	[1]0.1
25-34 (53,300)	100.0	25.8	43.5	18.2	12.2	[1]0.2
35-49 (55,700)	100.0	19.9	42.6	19.6	17.7	[1]0.2
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	15.5	36.7	22.8	24.6	[1]0.4
65 and over (53,000)	100.0	8.7	30.0	22.0	38.5	[1]0.8
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (204,500)	100.0	19.0	38.6	20.7	21.3	0.4
Victimized (102,300)	100.0	20.0	39.5	20.3	20.0	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (14,900)	100.0	39.7	46.8	9.8	3.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (22,400)	100.0	39.5	47.1	10.8	2.6	[1]0.0
25-34 (26,300)	100.0	38.2	49.5	9.5	2.9	[1]0.0
35-49 (24,400)	100.0	31.8	49.9	12.1	6.2	[1]0.0
50-64 (26,700)	100.0	25.4	46.1	18.5	10.0	[1]0.0
65 and over (20,200)	100.0	14.7	41.6	20.8	22.6	[1]0.4
Female						
16-19 (18,600)	100.0	12.5	33.9	29.6	23.9	[1]0.0
20-24 (26,000)	100.0	11.8	36.9	27.3	23.8	[1]0.3
25-34 (27,000)	100.0	13.8	37.8	26.7	21.4	[1]0.4
35-49 (31,300)	100.0	10.6	37.0	25.4	26.7	[1]0.4
50-64 (36,300)	100.0	8.2	29.8	26.1	35.3	[1]0.7
65 and over (32,800)	100.0	5.0	22.9	22.8	48.2	1.1
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (21,500)	100.0	24.1	41.6	20.1	14.2	[1]0.0
20-24 (37,700)	100.0	24.1	42.7	20.5	12.5	[1]0.2
25-34 (39,500)	100.0	27.7	44.1	17.9	10.3	[1]0.1
35-49 (37,000)	100.0	21.6	45.9	17.5	14.9	[1]0.2
50-64 (46,300)	100.0	16.0	40.8	21.8	21.1	[1]0.4
65 and over (42,700)	100.0	8.4	31.2	21.8	37.7	0.9
Black						
16-19 (12,000)	100.0	25.8	36.0	21.8	16.4	[1]0.0
20-24 (10,500)	100.0	26.6	37.8	16.1	19.5	[1]0.0
25-34 (13,200)	100.0	21.5	40.2	19.2	18.5	[1]0.5
35-49 (17,900)	100.0	16.1	36.3	23.8	23.5	[1]0.2
50-64 (16,600)	100.0	14.2	25.4	25.6	34.5	[1]0.4
65 and over (10,300)	100.0	9.5	25.3	22.8	41.7	[1]0.6

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (10,000)	100.0	37.5	47.1	10.9	4.5	[1]0.0
20-24 (18,000)	100.0	38.4	46.9	12.0	2.7	[1]0.0
25-34 (20,600)	100.0	39.7	48.4	9.1	2.8	[1]0.0
35-49 (17,100)	100.0	34.1	50.8	9.6	5.4	[1]0.0
50-64 (19,700)	100.0	26.1	48.8	17.1	8.1	[1]0.0
65 and over (15,300)	100.0	16.0	43.9	18.2	21.4	[1]0.5
Female						
16-19 (11,500)	100.0	12.4	36.9	28.1	22.6	[1]0.0
20-24 (19,700)	100.0	11.1	38.8	28.3	21.5	[1]0.3
25-34 (18,900)	100.0	14.6	39.3	27.5	18.4	[1]0.2
35-49 (19,900)	100.0	10.8	41.6	24.2	23.0	[1]0.4
50-64 (26,600)	100.0	8.5	34.9	25.3	30.7	[1]0.7
65 and over (27,300)	100.0	4.2	24.0	23.9	46.9	[1]1.1
Black						
Male						
16-19 (4,900)	100.0	44.5	45.8	7.5	[1]2.2	[1]0.0
20-24 (4,400)	100.0	44.5	47.9	[1]5.0	[1]2.5	[1]0.0
25-34 (5,300)	100.0	34.8	51.0	10.8	[1]3.4	[1]0.0
35-49 (6,900)	100.0	26.8	46.3	18.6	8.3	[1]0.0
50-64 (6,900)	100.0	23.8	38.9	21.9	15.4	[1]0.0
65 and over (4,800)	100.0	10.8	34.1	28.8	26.4	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (7,100)	100.0	12.8	29.3	31.7	26.1	[1]0.0
20-24 (6,100)	100.0	13.9	30.7	23.9	31.5	[1]0.0
25-34 (7,800)	100.0	12.5	32.9	24.9	28.8	[1]0.8
35-49 (11,000)	100.0	9.5	30.0	27.1	33.0	[1]0.3
50-64 (9,700)	100.0	7.3	15.7	28.2	48.2	[1]0.7
65 and over (5,500)	100.0	8.3	17.6	17.6	55.3	[1]1.2

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Neighborhood dangerous enough to consider moving elsewhere

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (127,900)	100.0	17.6	80.2	2.2
Sex				
Male (29,500)	100.0	21.8	75.7	2.5
Female (98,400)	100.0	16.3	81.6	2.1
Race				
White (88,500)	100.0	16.8	80.9	2.3
Black (38,800)	100.0	19.5	78.5	2.0
Other (600)	100.0	[1]6.0	88.6	[1]5.4
Age				
16-19 (12,100)	100.0	13.7	81.6	4.6
20-24 (16,400)	100.0	23.4	74.9	1.7
25-34 (16,400)	100.0	26.8	70.9	2.3
35-49 (20,900)	100.0	21.6	76.2	2.2
50-64 (29,900)	100.0	14.4	84.0	1.6
65 and over (32,200)	100.0	11.7	86.3	2.0
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (86,200)	100.0	13.4	84.9	1.7
Victimized (41,600)	100.0	26.3	70.5	3.2

NOTE: Data based on question 11c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16. Limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	People in general				People in neighborhood				Personal			
	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (306,800)	100.0	79.1	20.1	0.8	100.0	52.7	43.8	3.5	100.0	38.4	61.3	0.3
Sex												
Male (134,800)	100.0	77.4	21.8	0.8	100.0	50.1	46.8	3.0	100.0	28.6	71.3	[1]0.1
Female (172,000)	100.0	80.4	18.8	0.8	100.0	54.8	41.4	3.8	100.0	46.1	53.5	0.4
Race												
White (224,600)	100.0	78.3	20.9	0.8	100.0	50.3	46.3	3.4	100.0	35.3	64.4	0.3
Black (80,400)	100.0	81.4	18.0	0.6	100.0	59.8	36.7	3.5	100.0	47.1	52.7	[1]0.2
Other (1,700)	100.0	78.1	[1]12.1	[1]9.8	100.0	49.8	40.1	[1]10.1	100.0	40.8	57.1	[1]2.1
Age												
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	72.2	27.6	[1]0.2	100.0	49.6	47.6	2.8	100.0	30.1	69.7	[1]0.2
20-24 (48,300)	100.0	71.8	27.2	1.0	100.0	46.1	50.5	3.5	100.0	29.5	70.2	[1]0.3
25-34 (53,300)	100.0	74.2	25.2	0.6	100.0	45.0	51.8	3.1	100.0	32.5	67.3	[1]0.3
35-49 (55,700)	100.0	81.4	18.2	[1]0.3	100.0	53.6	42.6	3.7	100.0	39.1	60.7	[1]0.3
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	86.3	13.0	0.7	100.0	60.9	36.0	3.1	100.0	45.5	54.4	[1]0.1
65 and over (53,000)	100.0	84.1	14.0	1.8	100.0	57.9	37.5	4.5	100.0	48.8	50.8	[1]0.4
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (204,500)	100.0	78.6	20.5	0.9	100.0	50.7	45.6	3.7	100.0	36.8	62.9	0.3
Victimized (102,300)	100.0	80.1	19.3	0.5	100.0	56.9	40.1	3.0	100.0	41.7	58.2	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 16a, 16b, and 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Sex and age				
Male				
16-19 (14,900)	100.0	20.4	79.6	¹0.0
20-24 (22,400)	100.0	20.1	79.9	¹0.0
25-34 (26,300)	100.0	22.8	76.9	¹0.3
35-49 (24,400)	100.0	30.6	69.5	¹0.1
50-64 (26,700)	100.0	36.7	63.3	¹0.0
65 and over (20,200)	100.0	38.5	61.1	¹0.4
Female				
16-19 (18,600)	100.0	37.9	61.7	¹0.4
20-24 (26,000)	100.0	37.5	62.0	¹0.5
25-34 (27,000)	100.0	41.9	57.8	¹0.3
35-49 (31,300)	100.0	45.8	53.8	¹0.3
50-64 (36,300)	100.0	51.9	47.9	¹0.2
65 and over (32,800)	100.0	55.1	44.5	¹0.5
Race and age				
White				
16-19 (21,500)	100.0	27.2	72.6	¹0.2
20-24 (37,700)	100.0	27.1	72.6	¹0.3
25-34 (39,500)	100.0	28.5	71.2	¹0.3
35-49 (37,000)	100.0	32.8	66.9	¹0.3
50-64 (46,300)	100.0	43.0	56.9	¹0.2
65 and over (42,700)	100.0	46.8	52.8	¹0.4
Black				
16-19 (12,000)	100.0	35.5	64.2	¹0.3
20-24 (10,500)	100.0	38.1	61.9	¹0.0
25-34 (13,200)	100.0	43.2	56.5	¹0.3
35-49 (17,900)	100.0	52.4	47.4	¹0.2
50-64 (16,600)	100.0	52.3	47.7	¹0.0
65 and over (10,300)	100.0	56.9	42.8	¹0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Race, sex, and age				
White				
Male				
16-19 (10,000)	100.0	19.2	80.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (18,000)	100.0	18.6	81.4	[1]0.0
25-34 (20,600)	100.0	19.1	80.6	[1]0.3
35-49 (17,100)	100.0	23.9	75.9	[1]0.2
50-64 (19,700)	100.0	34.6	65.4	[1]0.0
65 and over (15,300)	100.0	33.5	66.3	[1]0.2
Female				
16-19 (11,500)	100.0	34.1	65.6	[1]0.3
20-24 (19,700)	100.0	34.9	64.6	[1]0.5
25-34 (18,900)	100.0	38.8	61.0	[1]0.2
35-49 (19,900)	100.0	40.4	59.3	[1]0.4
50-64 (26,600)	100.0	49.2	50.6	[1]0.3
65 and over (27,300)	100.0	54.2	45.2	[1]0.6
Black				
Male				
16-19 (4,900)	100.0	23.0	77.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (4,400)	100.0	26.1	73.9	[1]0.0
25-34 (5,300)	100.0	35.5	64.5	[1]0.0
35-49 (6,900)	100.0	47.5	52.5	[1]0.0
50-64 (6,900)	100.0	42.4	57.6	[1]0.0
65 and over (4,800)	100.0	54.6	44.7	[1]0.7
Female				
16-19 (7,100)	100.0	44.2	55.3	[1]0.5
20-24 (6,100)	100.0	46.7	53.3	[1]0.0
25-34 (7,800)	100.0	48.5	51.1	[1]0.4
35-49 (11,000)	100.0	55.4	44.2	[1]0.3
50-64 (9,700)	100.0	59.5	40.5	[1]0.0
65 and over (5,500)	100.0	59.0	41.0	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Most important reason for selecting present neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Always lived in neighborhood	Neighborhood characteristics	Good schools	Safe from crime	Lack of choice	Right price	Location	Characteristics of house	Other and not available
All households (90,600)	100.0	8.1	12.3	1.3	1.0	11.0	10.4	37.6	12.9	5.3
Race										
White (64,100)	100.0	8.7	11.5	1.3	0.9	6.4	10.4	43.0	12.8	5.1
Black (25,900)	100.0	6.8	14.5	[1]1.1	1.4	22.9	10.3	23.4	13.6	6.0
Other (700)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]9.9	[1]0.0	[1]4.8	[1]0.0	[1]10.1	75.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (19,300)	100.0	8.2	8.9	[1]1.0	[1]0.8	19.2	11.5	36.3	8.7	5.4
$3,000-$7,499 (24,400)	100.0	9.4	8.2	[1]0.8	1.4	13.3	11.7	38.9	10.4	5.8
$7,500-$9,999 (11,400)	100.0	8.2	13.4	[1]0.9	[1]1.2	8.7	9.1	39.9	14.6	4.1
$10,000-$14,999 (17,600)	100.0	6.5	15.3	[1]0.9	[1]1.1	6.4	11.7	38.3	14.8	4.7
$15,000-$24,999 (9,200)	100.0	4.6	19.4	3.3	[1]0.7	[1]2.5	7.4	36.0	20.1	6.2
$25,000 or more (2,100)	100.0	10.2	14.6	[1]3.0	[1]0.0	[1]1.5	[1]3.8	39.6	[1]19.1	[1]8.8
Not available (6,600)	100.0	11.0	17.4	[1]2.1	[1]0.5	9.5	8.3	32.5	14.0	4.7
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (56,100)	100.0	9.0	12.8	1.2	0.8	10.7	9.4	38.0	13.2	4.8
Victimized (34,600)	100.0	6.7	11.7	1.3	1.5	11.5	12.0	37.0	12.5	6.0

NOTE: Data based on question 2a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 20. Most important reason for leaving former residence

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Location	Characteristics of house	Wanted better house	Wanted cheaper house	Forced out	Living arrangements changed	Influx of bad elements	Crime	Neighborhood characteristics	Other and not available
All households (90,600)	100.0	22.0	16.0	12.7	4.8	10.1	19.0	1.5	2.1	5.7	6.1
Race											
White (64,100)	100.0	25.7	14.9	12.5	4.3	7.7	20.6	1.6	1.4	5.3	6.0
Black (25,900)	100.0	11.6	19.0	13.3	6.1	16.3	15.6	1.4	3.8	6.8	6.2
Other (700)	100.0	74.3	[1]4.9	[1]9.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]5.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	5.7
Annual family income											
Less than $3,000 (19,300)	100.0	26.4	10.3	8.3	7.9	15.8	14.8	2.0	2.0	6.8	5.6
$3,000-$7,499 (24,400)	100.0	20.7	15.3	9.4	6.6	12.4	19.3	[1]1.1	1.8	5.9	7.4
$7,500-$9,999 (11,400)	100.0	23.6	16.0	12.0	5.0	7.3	22.4	[1]1.4	3.2	5.9	1.2
$10,000-$14,999 (17,600)	100.0	18.7	17.6	19.7	1.7	6.3	22.1	[1]1.1	2.0	5.7	5.2
$15,000-$24,999 (9,200)	100.0	23.0	19.4	18.6	[1]0.7	5.3	18.8	[1]2.1	[1]1.7	5.3	5.0
$25,000 or more (2,100)	100.0	28.2	21.7	16.2	[1]0.0	[1]3.0	19.3	[1]1.5	[1]0.0	[1]1.5	[1]8.8
Not available (6,600)	100.0	17.4	24.5	10.9	[1]4.2	8.9	16.8	[1]1.6	[1]2.1	[1]3.6	10.0
Victimization experience											
Not victimized (56,100)	100.0	22.5	16.5	12.7	4.1	10.1	19.2	1.5	1.5	6.1	5.7
Victimized (34,600)	100.0	21.3	15.1	12.8	5.8	10.0	18.7	1.5	2.9	5.1	6.7

NOTE: Data based on question 4a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Whether or not there are undesirable neighborhood characteristics

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (156,800)	100.0	36.3	63.4	0.4
Race				
White (114,300)	100.0	36.7	62.9	0.4
Black (41,800)	100.0	34.9	64.8	[1] 0.3
Other (800)	100.0	42.7	57.3	[1] 0.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (30,700)	100.0	39.7	59.9	[1] 0.3
$3,000-$7,499 (39,700)	100.0	35.6	64.0	[1] 0.4
$7,500-$9,999 (18,600)	100.0	39.2	60.7	[1] 0.2
$10,000-$14,999 (29,600)	100.0	37.9	61.8	[1] 0.3
$15,000-$24,999 (17,400)	100.0	35.8	63.6	[1] 0.6
$25,000 or more (5,600)	100.0	28.3	71.4	[1] 0.0
Not available (15,400)	100.0	27.9	71.4	[1] 0.7
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (105,900)	100.0	31.7	67.9	0.4
Victimized (50,900)	100.0	45.8	54.0	[1] 0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 22. Most important neighborhood problem

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Traffic, parking	Environmental problems	Crime	Public transportation	Inadequate schools, shopping	Influx of bad elements	Problems with neighbors	Other and not available
All households (56,900)	100.0	14.9	27.7	18.2	1.6	6.7	6.2	16.1	8.5
Race									
White (42,000)	100.0	17.2	25.4	17.3	1.6	6.0	7.8	16.2	8.3
Black (14,600)	100.0	8.5	34.5	20.4	[1] 1.5	9.0	[1] 1.6	15.7	8.8
Other (300)	100.0	[1] 0.0	[1] 10.5	[1] 40.1	[1] 0.0	[1] 0.0	[1] 0.0	[1] 19.5	[1] 29.9
Annual family income									
Less than $3,000 (12,200)	100.0	6.2	28.6	27.9	[1] 1.1	6.2	5.4	15.2	9.4
$3,000-$7,499 (14,100)	100.0	14.3	25.2	20.5	1.6	7.1	6.9	16.0	8.5
$7,500-$9,999 (7,300)	100.0	15.5	31.0	13.2	[1] 2.7	6.3	7.8	14.7	8.7
$10,000-$14,999 (11,200)	100.0	21.1	26.9	15.7	[1] 2.1	6.7	5.0	15.5	7.0
$15,000-$24,999 (6,200)	100.0	22.5	24.6	6.5	[1] 1.6	7.3	5.8	21.5	10.3
$25,000 or more (1,600)	100.0	20.5	34.4	24.4	[1] 0.0	[1] 5.7	[1] 3.7	[1] 9.5	[1] 1.9
Not available (4,300)	100.0	11.2	31.3	13.8	[1] 0.7	7.2	7.9	18.0	9.8
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (33,600)	100.0	15.0	27.6	16.3	1.7	6.7	7.1	16.2	9.4
Victimized (23,300)	100.0	14.7	27.8	21.0	1.5	6.8	4.9	16.0	7.3

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 23. Whether or not major food shopping done in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (156,800)	100.0	73.4	26.1	0.4
Race				
White (114,300)	100.0	77.7	21.9	0.4
Black (41,800)	100.0	61.2	38.1	[1]0.3
Other (800)	100.0	94.7	[1]4.0	[1]0.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (30,700)	100.0	68.7	31.0	[1]0.3
$3,000-$7,499 (39,700)	100.0	72.8	26.8	[1]0.3
$7,500-$9,999 (18,600)	100.0	74.0	25.5	[1]0.5
$10,000-$14,999 (29,600)	100.0	73.8	26.0	[1]0.2
$15,000-$24,999 (17,400)	100.0	78.4	21.4	[1]0.2
$25,000 or more (5,600)	100.0	76.6	22.6	[1]0.5
Not available (15,400)	100.0	77.2	22.1	[1]0.7
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (105,900)	100.0	75.5	24.1	0.4
Victimized (50,900)	100.0	69.4	30.4	[1]0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 24. Most important reason for not doing major food shopping in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	No neighborhood stores	Inadequate stores	High prices	Crime	Not available
All households (41,000)	100.0	34.8	36.6	14.7	[1]0.2	13.6
Race						
White (25,000)	100.0	30.3	36.8	13.4	[1]0.4	19.2
Black (15,900)	100.0	42.1	36.3	16.7	[1]0.0	4.9
Other ([1]2)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Annual family income						
Less than $3,000 (9,500)	100.0	38.3	24.6	14.2	[1]0.6	22.3
$3,000-$7,499 (10,700)	100.0	33.5	35.4	16.4	[1]0.0	14.7
$7,500-$9,999 (4,800)	100.0	30.1	44.6	14.7	[1]0.0	10.5
$10,000-$14,999 (7,700)	100.0	32.2	45.8	13.9	[1]0.0	8.1
$15,000-$24,999 (3,700)	100.0	42.0	41.2	12.4	[1]0.0	[1]4.3
$25,000 or more (1,300)	100.0	33.9	37.8	[1]4.7	[1]2.4	[1]21.3
Not available (3,400)	100.0	34.8	36.9	18.3	[1]0.0	10.0
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (25,500)	100.0	35.6	36.2	13.8	[1]0.4	14.0
Victimized (15,500)	100.0	33.6	37.4	16.2	[1]0.0	12.8

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
2 Fewer than 50 households.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 25. Preferred location for general merchandise shopping

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Suburban or neighborhood	Downtown	Not available
All households (156,800)	100.0	60.7	36.6	2.7
Race				
White (114,300)	100.0	66.3	31.0	2.7
Black (41,800)	100.0	45.4	51.8	2.9
Other (800)	100.0	64.9	35.1	[b]0.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (30,700)	100.0	48.9	47.6	3.4
$3,000-$7,499 (39,700)	100.0	58.1	40.2	1.7
$7,500-$9,999 (18,600)	100.0	67.2	30.7	2.2
$10,000-$14,999 (29,600)	100.0	71.4	26.4	2.1
$15,000-$24,999 (17,400)	100.0	68.4	28.5	3.1
$25,000 or more (5,600)	100.0	52.0	43.2	[b]4.8
Not available (15,400)	100.0	57.0	38.3	4.7
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (105,900)	100.0	60.2	37.0	2.8
Victimized (50,900)	100.0	61.8	35.6	2.6

NOTE: Data based on question 7a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[b] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 26. Most important reason for usually doing general merchandise shopping in the suburbs (or neighborhood) or downtown

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Type of shopper and household characteristic	Total	Better parking	Better transportation	More convenient	Better selection, more stores	Crime in other location	Better store hours	Better prices	Prefer stores, location, etc.	Other and not available
Suburban (or neighborhood) shoppers										
All households (95,200)	100.0	14.1	2.6	56.8	6.8	0.3	0.8	8.9	5.9	3.7
Race										
White (75,800)	100.0	13.6	2.3	61.4	5.6	0.4	0.8	6.1	6.1	3.7
Black (19,000)	100.0	15.6	3.8	39.1	11.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.9	19.8	5.4	4.0
Other (500)	100.0	[1]39.9	[1]0.0	[1]39.9	[1]6.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]6.5	[1]7.1	[1]0.0
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (15,000)	100.0	7.9	6.4	48.3	8.9	[1]0.4	[1]0.4	16.3	6.1	5.3
$3,000-$7,499 (23,000)	100.0	14.0	1.9	55.0	6.0	[1]0.1	[1]1.1	12.0	5.9	4.0
$7,500-$9,999 (12,500)	100.0	14.0	2.9	57.7	8.8	[1]0.5	[1]0.8	8.0	4.3	3.0
$10,000-$14,999 (21,100)	100.0	17.7	1.4	60.4	5.5	[1]0.4	[1]0.9	6.0	5.3	2.3
$15,000-$24,999 (11,900)	100.0	16.1	[1]1.0	62.3	7.7	[1]0.3	[1]0.6	3.4	5.7	3.3
$25,000 or more (2,900)	100.0	21.6	[1]2.1	59.8	[1]5.2	[1]0.0	[1]1.0	[1]0.0	[1]5.3	[1]5.1
Not available (8,800)	100.0	11.1	[1]2.8	58.1	5.1	[1]0.4	[1]0.4	6.8	10.3	5.1
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (63,700)	100.0	14.5	2.8	58.7	6.2	[1]0.3	0.8	6.8	6.0	3.8
Victimized (31,500)	100.0	13.3	2.2	53.0	7.9	[1]0.4	[1]0.7	13.0	5.8	3.6
Downtown shoppers										
All households (57,400)	100.0	[1]0.3	13.6	38.3	28.2	[1]0.1	[1]0.1	4.9	10.9	3.5
Race										
White (35,500)	100.0	[1]0.3	15.5	37.2	29.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	3.6	10.7	3.7
Black (21,600)	100.0	[1]0.5	10.7	39.8	27.0	[1]0.2	[1]0.3	6.9	11.3	3.2
Other (300)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]60.9	[1]27.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]12.1	[1]0.0
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (14,600)	100.0	[1]0.9	18.7	40.5	22.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.4	6.3	7.9	3.1
$3,000-$7,499 (16,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	14.6	38.2	26.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	5.7	11.5	3.8
$7,500-$9,999 (5,700)	100.0	[1]0.6	10.5	40.0	30.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]4.1	10.4	[1]3.5
$10,000-$14,999 (7,800)	100.0	[1]0.0	10.1	37.8	34.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]4.4	11.0	[1]2.6
$15,000-$24,999 (5,000)	100.0	[1]0.6	6.1	42.2	34.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]4.0	10.5	[1]2.8
$25,000 or more (2,400)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]2.5	37.0	44.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]1.2	12.3	[1]2.4
Not available (5,900)	100.0	[1]0.0	17.5	29.5	27.0	[1]0.6	[1]0.0	[1]2.4	17.0	5.9
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (39,200)	100.0	[1]0.3	15.5	37.8	27.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.2	4.6	11.1	3.2
Victimized (18,100)	100.0	[1]0.4	9.7	39.5	30.1	[1]0.2	[1]0.0	5.5	10.5	4.1

NOTE: Data based on question 7b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27. Change in the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	More	Same	Less	Not available
All persons (306,800)	100.0	18.5	46.4	34.9	0.2
Sex					
Male (134,800)	100.0	18.4	48.3	33.2	[1]0.1
Female (172,000)	100.0	18.6	45.0	36.3	0.2
Race					
White (224,600)	100.0	19.4	47.3	33.1	0.2
Black (80,400)	100.0	15.9	43.8	40.1	[1]0.2
Other (1,700)	100.0	[1]14.4	52.8	32.7	[1]0.0
Age					
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	43.6	26.8	29.6	[1]0.1
20-24 (48,300)	100.0	29.1	30.3	40.3	[1]0.4
25-34 (53,300)	100.0	20.1	38.5	41.4	[1]0.1
35-49 (55,700)	100.0	12.1	54.4	33.5	[1]0.1
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	11.9	58.8	29.3	[1]0.1
65 and over (53,000)	100.0	6.0	58.4	35.2	[1]0.3
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (204,500)	100.0	15.9	50.0	33.9	0.2
Victimized (102,300)	100.0	23.8	39.1	37.0	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Most important reason for increasing or decreasing the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of change in frequency and population characteristic	Total	Money	Places to go, etc.	Convenience	Own health	Transportation	Age	Family	Activities, etc.	Crime	Want to, etc.	Other and not available
Persons going out more often												
All persons (56,800)	100.0	14.2	20.9	3.3	1.2	2.2	9.1	16.5	6.5	[1]0.0	19.9	6.2
Sex												
Male (24,800)	100.0	16.7	18.7	3.1	[1]0.9	1.5	9.3	14.5	7.2	[1]0.0	21.4	6.8
Female (31,900)	100.0	12.2	22.6	3.4	1.5	2.8	8.9	18.0	5.9	[1]0.0	18.8	5.8
Race												
White (43,700)	100.0	15.7	21.9	3.7	[1]0.6	2.5	7.7	17.4	6.6	[1]0.0	17.6	6.4
Black (12,800)	100.0	8.5	17.6	[1]1.9	3.4	[1]1.3	14.0	13.2	6.0	[1]0.0	28.1	5.9
Other ([1]300)	100.0	[1]28.3	[1]14.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]30.5	[1]14.1	[1]0.0	[1]12.8	[1]0.0
Age												
16-19 (14,600)	100.0	9.6	23.5	[1]1.2	[1]0.0	5.0	29.3	3.5	5.2	[1]0.0	18.0	4.8
20-24 (14,100)	100.0	20.6	29.1	2.5	[1]0.5	[1]1.5	3.5	8.7	7.2	[1]0.0	19.7	7.0
25-34 (10,700)	100.0	18.7	22.6	3.2	[1]0.6	[1]0.9	[1]0.3	21.1	6.9	[1]0.0	20.5	5.1
35-49 (6,700)	100.0	10.3	11.1	5.2	[1]1.1	[1]0.5	[1]1.1	33.6	9.3	[1]0.0	19.0	8.8
50-64 (7,500)	100.0	12.3	8.8	5.6	[1]3.2	[1]1.4	[1]2.2	33.7	5.1	[1]0.0	23.4	4.3
65 and over (3,200)	100.0	[1]4.3	15.9	[1]6.9	[1]7.5	[1]3.3	[1]3.3	18.6	[1]5.6	[1]0.0	21.8	12.9
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (32,400)	100.0	14.7	19.3	3.4	1.7	1.7	9.1	17.7	6.2	[1]0.0	20.3	5.8
Victimized (24,300)	100.0	13.1	23.1	3.1	[1]0.6	3.0	9.0	14.9	6.9	[1]0.0	19.4	6.9
Persons going out less often												
All persons (107,100)	100.0	21.9	5.2	0.8	9.4	1.8	8.6	19.4	13.3	6.6	7.9	5.1
Sex												
Male (44,800)	100.0	24.3	4.3	1.1	6.4	1.0	9.8	16.7	16.8	3.9	9.6	6.0
Female (62,400)	100.0	20.2	5.8	0.6	11.6	2.3	7.7	21.2	10.8	8.5	6.7	4.4
Race												
White (74,300)	100.0	22.4	4.7	0.7	9.8	1.6	8.6	20.7	13.8	5.5	7.0	5.2
Black (32,300)	100.0	21.2	5.9	1.2	8.8	2.2	8.6	15.9	12.4	9.1	9.7	5.1
Other (600)	100.0	[1]6.5	[1]24.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]38.6	[1]6.2	[1]0.0	[1]24.3	[1]0.0
Age												
16-19 (9,900)	100.0	18.9	11.4	[1]0.4	3.2	3.2	[1]1.4	22.6	22.7	3.6	8.5	4.2
20-24 (19,500)	100.0	27.4	6.4	[1]0.9	[1]0.9	1.8	[1]0.7	27.5	19.3	2.8	7.2	5.0
25-34 (22,000)	100.0	31.1	5.3	[1]0.8	1.8	[1]1.1	[1]1.1	30.5	14.3	1.5	7.1	5.4
35-49 (18,600)	100.0	26.5	3.2	[1]0.6	5.3	[1]1.4	6.5	17.6	16.0	6.2	10.9	5.8
50-64 (18,400)	100.0	18.1	4.2	[1]0.6	19.4	2.5	11.0	9.8	10.1	10.2	8.6	5.6
65 and over (18,700)	100.0	6.2	3.3	[1]1.5	25.0	[1]1.6	29.2	7.0	1.6	14.9	5.6	4.1
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (69,300)	100.0	18.7	5.3	0.8	11.4	1.8	10.9	19.5	12.4	6.7	7.4	5.2
Victimized (37,800)	100.0	27.9	5.0	[1]0.7	5.8	1.7	4.4	19.1	15.1	6.4	8.9	5.1

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 29. Places usually visited for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Inside city	Outside city	About equal	Not available
All persons (216,200)	100.0	69.2	19.0	11.7	[1]0.1
Sex					
Male (101,900)	100.0	67.8	19.4	12.6	[1]0.2
Female (114,300)	100.0	70.5	18.7	10.8	[1]0.0
Race					
White (164,900)	100.0	64.1	23.0	12.8	[1]0.1
Black (49,800)	100.0	85.6	6.1	8.2	[1]0.1
Other (1,500)	100.0	87.9	[1]7.3	[1]4.7	[1]0.0
Age					
16-19 (30,500)	100.0	80.0	13.3	6.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (44,100)	100.0	71.5	17.5	11.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (44,600)	100.0	66.8	20.1	12.9	[1]0.2
35-49 (37,100)	100.0	68.1	18.1	13.6	[1]0.1
50-64 (37,900)	100.0	63.8	23.1	13.0	[1]0.1
65 and over (22,100)	100.0	65.7	22.4	11.8	[1]0.2
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (136,900)	100.0	67.1	20.5	12.3	[1]0.1
Victimized (79,300)	100.0	72.8	16.5	10.7	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 8d. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 30. Most important reason for usually seeking evening entertainment inside or outside the city

Inside or outside the city

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of place and population characteristic	Total	Convenience, etc.	Parking, traffic	Crime in other place	More to do	Prefer facilities	Other area more expensive	Friends, relatives	Other and not available
Persons entertained inside city									
All persons (149,700)	100.0	65.2	0.6	[1]0.1	6.7	16.6	1.4	7.1	2.3
Sex									
Male (69,100)	100.0	63.5	0.7	[1]0.1	7.3	17.7	1.7	6.4	2.6
Female (80,600)	100.0	66.6	0.6	[1]0.2	6.2	15.6	1.2	7.7	2.0
Race									
White (105,700)	100.0	63.1	0.8	[1]0.2	7.2	19.0	1.0	6.6	2.2
Black (42,600)	100.0	69.8	[1]0.3	[1]0.1	5.7	10.7	2.5	8.3	2.5
Other (1,300)	100.0	76.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]2.9	[1]15.8	[1]0.0	[1]5.3	[1]0.0
Age									
16-19 (24,400)	100.0	68.1	[1]0.4	[1]0.1	8.7	8.5	1.4	10.6	2.1
20-24 (31,500)	100.0	65.2	[1]0.1	[1]0.1	9.8	16.5	1.1	5.6	1.6
25-34 (29,800)	100.0	61.2	[1]0.3	[1]0.1	6.9	23.3	1.8	4.8	1.6
35-49 (25,300)	100.0	65.9	[1]0.8	[1]0.1	5.2	18.3	1.7	4.6	3.3
50-64 (24,200)	100.0	67.5	1.3	[1]0.1	4.1	17.3	1.3	6.4	2.0
65 and over (14,500)	100.0	63.1	[1]1.3	[1]0.1	3.2	12.5	[1]1.0	14.7	4.1
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (91,900)	100.0	64.9	0.7	[1]0.1	6.5	17.3	1.2	7.1	2.3
Victimized (57,700)	100.0	65.6	0.5	[1]0.2	7.1	15.5	1.8	7.2	2.2
Persons entertained outside city									
All persons (41,100)	100.0	44.2	6.6	3.5	4.0	23.5	3.1	11.5	3.6
Sex									
Male (19,800)	100.0	45.7	7.3	3.1	4.4	22.1	3.0	9.7	4.8
Female (21,300)	100.0	42.9	5.9	3.8	3.6	24.8	3.3	13.3	2.5
Race									
White (38,000)	100.0	44.8	6.4	3.5	3.6	23.6	3.3	11.1	3.6
Black (3,000)	100.0	37.1	[1]7.9	[1]3.5	[1]8.1	21.5	[1]1.1	17.6	[1]3.3
Other ([1]100)	100.0	[1]33.5	[1]34.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]32.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Age									
16-19 (4,000)	100.0	41.8	[1]3.4	[1]2.6	[1]4.2	15.5	[1]1.7	27.4	[1]3.2
20-24 (7,700)	100.0	47.1	5.8	4.1	7.1	17.1	4.9	10.8	[1]3.1
25-34 (9,000)	100.0	39.2	9.0	3.4	[1]2.2	31.1	[1]3.0	8.3	3.8
35-49 (6,700)	100.0	44.7	8.8	[1]3.7	4.7	23.8	[1]2.6	8.0	[1]3.6
50-64 (8,700)	100.0	48.5	4.8	4.8	3.6	23.1	[1]2.4	10.3	[1]2.4
65 and over (5,000)	100.0	42.8	6.0	[1]0.7	[1]1.5	26.6	[1]3.7	12.7	6.1
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (28,100)	100.0	45.9	6.8	3.1	3.5	22.7	2.9	11.8	3.3
Victimized (13,100)	100.0	40.7	6.1	4.3	5.0	25.1	3.7	10.9	4.2

NOTE: Data based on question 8e. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 31. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
All persons (306,800)	100.0	53.1	34.8	8.6	3.4	0.2
Sex						
Male (134,800)	100.0	54.7	33.7	9.2	2.2	[1]0.2
Female (172,000)	100.0	51.8	35.6	8.1	4.3	0.2
Race						
White (224,600)	100.0	58.6	31.9	6.4	3.0	0.2
Black (80,400)	100.0	37.6	43.0	14.8	4.3	[1]0.3
Other (1,700)	100.0	59.8	28.6	[1]0.0	[1]11.5	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	33.5	47.7	15.4	3.1	[1]0.3
20-24 (48,300)	100.0	41.8	44.0	10.9	3.1	[1]0.1
25-34 (53,300)	100.0	47.1	38.7	11.7	2.4	[1]0.1
35-49 (55,700)	100.0	52.6	37.7	7.1	2.5	[1]0.1
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	63.7	26.7	6.0	3.2	[1]0.4
65 and over (53,000)	100.0	69.6	20.7	3.8	5.8	[1]0.1
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (204,500)	100.0	57.0	32.9	6.1	3.8	0.2
Victimized (102,300)	100.0	45.2	38.5	13.6	2.4	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 32. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (14,900)	100.0	35.7	43.7	18.2	2.1	[1]0.2
20-24 (22,400)	100.0	46.7	39.1	11.5	2.7	[1]0.0
25-34 (26,300)	100.0	53.5	33.4	10.9	1.9	[1]0.3
35-49 (24,400)	100.0	55.4	37.2	5.7	1.7	[1]0.0
50-64 (26,700)	100.0	62.4	28.0	7.4	1.7	[1]0.5
65 and over (20,200)	100.0	67.8	24.0	4.5	3.4	[1]0.2
Female						
16-19 (18,600)	100.0	31.8	50.8	13.1	3.9	[1]0.4
20-24 (26,000)	100.0	37.6	48.3	10.5	3.5	[1]0.1
25-34 (27,000)	100.0	40.8	43.8	12.6	2.8	[1]0.0
35-49 (31,300)	100.0	50.4	38.2	8.2	3.1	[1]0.1
50-64 (36,300)	100.0	64.7	25.8	4.9	4.2	[1]0.4
65 and over (32,800)	100.0	70.6	18.7	3.3	7.3	[1]0.1
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (21,500)	100.0	39.3	46.3	11.3	3.1	[1]0.2
20-24 (37,700)	100.0	46.8	42.6	7.3	3.3	[1]0.1
25-34 (39,500)	100.0	53.2	35.1	9.6	2.1	[1]0.1
35-49 (37,000)	100.0	60.2	32.4	5.5	1.9	[1]0.1
50-64 (46,300)	100.0	68.0	24.7	4.5	2.4	[1]0.4
65 and over (42,700)	100.0	72.0	19.5	3.4	4.9	[1]0.2
Black						
16-19 (12,000)	100.0	23.2	50.1	22.9	3.3	[1]0.6
20-24 (10,500)	100.0	24.4	49.1	24.4	[1]2.1	[1]0.0
25-34 (13,200)	100.0	28.0	50.3	18.7	2.7	[1]0.3
35-49 (17,900)	100.0	36.4	49.3	10.9	3.4	[1]0.0
50-64 (16,600)	100.0	51.7	32.3	10.2	5.2	[1]0.6
65 and over (10,300)	100.0	59.4	25.8	5.3	9.6	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 33. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (10,000)	100.0	39.9	45.0	13.0	1.7	[1]0.3
20-24 (18,000)	100.0	51.7	37.2	8.2	2.9	[1]0.0
25-34 (20,600)	100.0	57.9	31.3	8.7	2.0	[1]0.2
35-49 (17,100)	100.0	61.9	31.7	5.0	[1]1.4	[1]0.0
50-64 (19,700)	100.0	66.7	25.4	6.0	[1]1.3	[1]0.5
65 and over (15,300)	100.0	69.7	22.8	3.9	3.4	[1]0.2
Female						
16-19 (11,500)	100.0	38.7	47.4	9.7	4.2	[1]0.0
20-24 (19,700)	100.0	42.2	47.5	6.4	3.7	[1]0.2
25-34 (18,900)	100.0	48.0	39.2	10.6	2.2	[1]0.0
35-49 (19,900)	100.0	58.8	32.9	5.8	2.3	[1]0.2
50-64 (26,600)	100.0	69.0	24.2	3.3	3.3	[1]0.3
65 and over (27,300)	100.0	73.3	17.7	3.1	5.8	[1]0.1
Black						
Male						
16-19 (4,900)	100.0	27.4	40.7	28.9	[1]3.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (4,400)	100.0	26.9	46.2	25.2	[1]1.8	[1]0.0
25-34 (5,300)	100.0	35.5	41.7	20.2	[1]2.0	[1]0.7
35-49 (6,900)	100.0	38.5	51.7	7.7	[1]2.1	[1]0.0
50-64 (6,900)	100.0	49.9	35.4	11.3	[1]2.9	[1]0.5
65 and over (4,800)	100.0	61.9	28.0	6.5	[1]3.6	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (7,100)	100.0	20.2	56.6	18.7	[1]3.4	[1]1.0
20-24 (6,100)	100.0	22.6	51.2	23.9	[1]2.4	[1]0.0
25-34 (7,800)	100.0	23.0	56.1	17.7	[1]3.2	[1]0.0
35-49 (11,000)	100.0	35.1	47.8	12.9	4.3	[1]0.0
50-64 (9,700)	100.0	53.0	30.2	9.3	6.8	[1]0.7
65 and over (5,500)	100.0	57.1	23.8	4.2	14.9	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 34. Whether or not local police performance needs improvement

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (295,900)	100.0	80.2	18.1	1.8
Sex				
Male (131,500)	100.0	81.5	16.7	1.8
Female (164,400)	100.0	79.1	19.2	1.7
Race				
White (217,600)	100.0	79.0	19.1	1.9
Black (76,800)	100.0	83.3	15.2	1.5
Other (1,500)	100.0	83.1	[1]14.3	[1]2.6
Age				
16-19 (32,400)	100.0	83.3	14.9	1.8
20-24 (46,800)	100.0	87.3	11.0	1.7
25-34 (51,900)	100.0	85.0	12.5	2.5
35-49 (54,300)	100.0	81.7	16.8	1.5
50-64 (60,700)	100.0	75.4	22.7	1.9
65 and over (49,800)	100.0	70.6	28.3	1.1
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (196,300)	100.0	78.1	20.3	1.6
Victimized (99,600)	100.0	84.3	13.7	2.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 35. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Most important measure	All persons (176,900)	Sex		Race			Age						Victimization experience	
		Male (83,700)	Female (93,200)	White (126,200)	Black (49,900)	Other (800)	16-19 (20,300)	20-24 (31,700)	25-34 (34,900)	35-49 (34,200)	50-64 (33,800)	65 and over (22,900)	Not victimized (109,000)	Victimized (67,900)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personnel resources														
Total	29.7	31.4	28.1	33.8	18.7	54.8	19.0	24.1	27.3	30.7	36.1	39.6	32.6	25.0
More police	24.4	25.4	23.6	28.5	14.3	[1]25.0	15.6	18.0	19.1	25.3	32.5	36.9	27.3	20.1
Better training	5.2	6.0	4.4	5.3	4.4	[1]29.8	3.4	6.1	8.2	5.4	3.6	2.6	5.3	4.9
Operational practices														
Total	47.4	43.5	50.9	45.7	52.0	[1]32.1	52.6	51.0	45.7	45.9	44.3	47.3	45.3	50.8
Focus on more important duties, etc.	8.4	9.8	7.1	9.4	5.9	[1]4.8	10.1	12.7	9.9	6.8	5.9	4.6	7.8	9.2
Greater promptness, etc.	15.1	10.6	19.1	12.2	22.6	[1]4.8	19.1	16.0	15.9	15.4	12.8	12.0	13.9	17.0
Increased traffic control	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.3	[1]0.6	[1]14.3	[1]1.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.4
More police certain areas, times	22.1	21.3	22.8	21.8	22.9	[1]8.3	22.2	20.0	18.2	21.7	23.8	29.0	21.4	23.1
Community relations														
Total	14.1	15.1	13.2	11.1	21.8	[1]13.1	21.5	17.1	18.8	12.4	9.6	5.1	13.1	15.7
Courtesy, attitudes, etc.	11.4	12.6	10.3	9.4	16.4	[1]13.1	17.0	13.9	16.0	9.3	7.7	4.3	10.5	12.8
Don't discriminate	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.7	5.3	[1]0.0	4.4	3.1	2.8	3.1	1.9	[1]0.8	2.6	2.9
Other	8.8	9.9	7.9	9.4	7.5	[1]0.0	6.9	7.8	8.2	11.0	10.0	8.0	9.1	8.4

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 36. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Sex and age					
Male					
16-19 (9,300)	100.0	19.7	49.0	22.7	8.6
20-24 (15,200)	100.0	26.0	46.7	17.7	9.6
25-34 (17,500)	100.0	28.4	39.8	22.2	9.7
35-49 (15,500)	100.0	34.1	40.2	12.2	13.5
50-64 (15,900)	100.0	38.9	41.2	10.2	9.7
65 and over (10,300)	100.0	39.6	49.1	4.6	6.7
Female					
16-19 (10,900)	100.0	18.4	55.7	20.6	5.4
20-24 (16,500)	100.0	22.3	55.0	16.6	6.2
25-34 (17,400)	100.0	26.2	51.7	15.4	6.7
35-49 (18,600)	100.0	28.0	50.6	12.5	8.9
50-64 (17,900)	100.0	33.6	47.1	9.1	10.2
65 and over (11,900)	100.0	39.6	45.7	5.6	9.2
Race and age					
White					
16-19 (13,000)	100.0	23.0	54.2	15.9	6.9
20-24 (22,100)	100.0	26.8	52.1	13.3	7.7
25-34 (25,400)	100.0	30.7	44.4	15.9	8.9
35-49 (21,700)	100.0	35.8	42.9	8.8	12.4
50-64 (24,900)	100.0	41.6	39.4	8.1	11.0
65 and over (17,100)	100.0	42.5	44.7	4.3	8.4
Black					
16-19 (7,200)	100.0	11.8	49.4	31.8	7.0
20-24 (7,500)	100.0	15.4	47.9	28.3	8.3
25-34 (9,800)	100.0	18.3	48.1	27.3	6.4
35-49 (12,000)	100.0	19.3	52.7	19.1	8.9
50-64 (8,900)	100.0	20.7	58.1	13.9	7.2
65 and over (5,100)	100.0	29.1	56.3	8.0	6.6

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Table 37. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Race, sex, and age					
White					
Male					
16-19 (6,400)	100.0	24.6	50.8	17.6	7.0
20-24 (12,100)	100.0	28.3	49.4	12.5	9.7
25-34 (13,700)	100.0	30.4	40.7	18.3	10.6
35-49 (10,900)	100.0	35.3	35.9	7.4	14.8
50-64 (11,500)	100.0	44.6	35.6	8.1	10.7
65 and over (7,600)	100.0	43.0	46.2	3.9	6.8
Female					
16-19 (6,600)	100.0	21.4	57.4	14.2	6.8
20-24 (12,100)	100.0	25.4	54.7	14.1	5.7
25-34 (11,700)	100.0	31.1	48.8	13.1	6.9
35-49 (11,900)	100.0	34.0	46.9	9.6	9.5
50-64 (11,400)	100.0	39.0	41.8	8.1	11.2
65 and over (9,600)	100.0	42.1	43.6	4.6	9.7
Black					
Male					
16-19 (2,900)	100.0	9.0	44.1	34.4	12.5
20-24 (3,100)	100.0	17.9	36.4	36.4	[1]9.4
25-34 (3,800)	100.0	20.6	36.0	36.8	[1]6.6
35-49 (5,000)	100.0	23.5	46.0	20.7	9.8
50-64 (4,400)	100.0	24.2	53.2	15.4	7.2
65 and over (2,700)	100.0	29.9	57.2	[1]6.6	[1]6.3
Female					
16-19 (4,300)	100.0	13.7	52.7	30.4	[1]3.2
20-24 (4,400)	100.0	13.9	56.2	22.6	7.3
25-34 (5,300)	100.0	14.4	56.4	20.7	6.4
35-49 (7,000)	100.0	16.4	57.6	17.8	8.2
50-64 (4,500)	100.0	17.4	62.6	12.6	7.3
65 and over (2,300)	100.0	29.1	54.3	[1]9.6	[1]7.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Appendix II

Survey instrument

Form NCS 6, the attitude survey instrument, contains two batteries of questions. The first of these, covering items 1 through 7, was used to elicit data from a knowledgeable adult member of each household (i.e., the household respondent). Questions 8 through 16 were asked directly of each household member age 16 and over, including the household respondent. Unlike the procedure followed in the victimization component of the survey, there was no provision for proxy responses on behalf of individuals who were absent or incapacitated during the interviewing period.

Data on the characteristics of those interviewed, as well as details concerning any experiences as victims of the measured crimes, were gathered with separate instruments, Forms NCS 3 and 4, which were administered immediately after NCS 6. Following is a facsimile of the latter questionnaire; supplemental forms were available for use in households where more than three persons were interviewed. Facsimiles of Forms NCS 3 and 4 have not been included in this report, but can be found in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in Cincinnati*, 1977.

O.M.B. No. 41-S72002, Approval Expires June 30, 1974

Form NCS-6
(1-1-74)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE

ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

A. Control number

PSU	Serial	Panel	HH	Segment

B. Name of household head

C. Reason for noninterview

(310) 1 ☐ TYPE A → 2 ☐ TYPE B 3 ☐ TYPE C

(311) Race of head
1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Negro
3 ☐ Other

TYPE Z →

Interview not obtained for –
Line number

(312) _____
(313) _____
(314) _____
(315) _____

CENSUS USE ONLY

(316) 1 | (317) | (318) | (319)

HOUSEHOLD ATTITUDE QUESTIONS
Ask only household respondent

Before we get to the major portion of the survey, I would like to ask you a few questions related to subjects which seem to be of some concern to people. These questions ask you what you think, what you feel, your attitudes and opinions.

1. How long have you lived at this address?

(320)
1 ☐ Less than 1 year
2 ☐ 1–2 years
3 ☐ 3–5 years
} ASK 2a
4 ☐ More than 5 years – SKIP to 3a

2a. Why did you select this particular neighborhood? Any other reason? (Mark all that apply)

(321)
1 ☐ Neighborhood characteristics – type of neighbors, environment, streets, parks, etc.
2 ☐ Good schools
3 ☐ Safe from crime
4 ☐ Only place housing could be found, lack of choice
5 ☐ Price was right
6 ☐ Location – close to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc.
7 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
8 ☐ Always lived in this neighborhood
9 ☐ Other – Specify _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say was the most important?

(322) _____ Enter item number

3a. Where did you live before you moved here?

(323)
1 ☐ Outside U.S.
2 ☐ Inside limits of this city
} SKIP to 4a
3 ☐ Somewhere else in U.S. – Specify →

_____ State

_____ County

b. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?

(324) 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – Enter name of city, town, etc. →

(325) ☐☐☐☐☐ _____

4a. Why did you leave there? Any other reason? (Mark all that apply)

(326)
1 ☐ Location – closer to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc., here
2 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
3 ☐ Wanted better housing, own home
4 ☐ Wanted cheaper housing
5 ☐ No choice – evicted, building demolished, condemned, etc.
6 ☐ Change in living arrangements – marital status, wanted to live alone, etc.
7 ☐ Bad element moving in
8 ☐ Crime in old neighborhood, afraid
9 ☐ Didn't like neighborhood characteristics – environment, unfriendly with neighbors, etc.
10 ☐ Other – Specify _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say was the most important?

(327) _____ Enter item number

5a. Is there anything you don't like about this neighborhood?

(328) 0 ☐ No – SKIP to 6a
Yes – What? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

(329)
1 ☐ Traffic, parking
2 ☐ Environmental problems – trash, noise, overcrowding, etc.
3 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
4 ☐ Public transportation problem
5 ☐ Inadequate schools, shopping facilities, etc.
6 ☐ Bad element moving in
7 ☐ Problems with neighbors, characteristics of neighbors
8 ☐ Other – Specify _____

(If more than one answer)

b. Which problem would you say is the most serious?

(330) _____ Enter item number

6a. Do you do your major food shopping in this neighborhood?

(331) 0 ☐ Yes – SKIP to 7a
No – Why not? Any other reason? (Mark all that apply)

(332)
1 ☐ No stores in neighborhood, others more convenient
2 ☐ Stores in neighborhood inadequate, prefers (better) stores elsewhere
3 ☐ High prices, commissary or PX cheaper
4 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
5 ☐ Other – Specify _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(333) _____ Enter item number

7a. When you shop for things other than food, such as clothing and general merchandise, do you USUALLY go to suburban or neighborhood shopping centers or do you shop "downtown?"

(334)
1 ☐ Suburban or neighborhood
2 ☐ Downtown

b. Why is that? Any other reason? (Mark all that apply)

(335)
1 ☐ Better parking, less traffic
2 ☐ Better transportation
3 ☐ More convenient
4 ☐ Better selection, more stores, more choice
5 ☐ Afraid of crime
6 ☐ Store hours better
7 ☐ Better prices
8 ☐ Prefers (better) stores, location, service, employees
9 ☐ Other – Specify _____

(If more than one reason)

c. Which one would you say is the most important reason?

(336) _____ Enter item number

INTERVIEWER – *Complete interview with household respondent, beginning with Individual Attitude Questions.*

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INDIVIDUAL ATTITUDE QUESTIONS – *Ask each household member 16 or older*

KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD

(337) Line number | Name

8a. How often do you go out in the evening for entertainment, such as to restaurants, theaters, etc.?

(338)
1 ☐ Once a week or more
2 ☐ Less than once a week – more than once a month
3 ☐ About once a month
4 ☐ 2 or 3 times a year
5 ☐ Less than 2 or 3 times a year or never

b. Do you go to these places more or less now than you did a year or two ago?

(339)
1 ☐ About the same – *SKIP to Check Item A*
2 ☐ More
3 ☐ Less

(340) **Why? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*
1 ☐ Money situation
2 ☐ Places to go, people to go with
3 ☐ Convenience
4 ☐ Health (own)
5 ☐ Transportation
6 ☐ Age
7 ☐ Family reasons (marriage, children, parents)
8 ☐ Activities, job, school
9 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
10 ☐ Want to, like to, enjoyment
11 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____

(If more than one reason)

(341) **c. Which reason would you say is the most important?**
____ *Enter item number*

CHECK ITEM A ➧ Is box 1, 2, or 3 marked in 8a?
☐ No – *SKIP to 9a* ☐ Yes – *ASK 8d*

d. When you do go out to restaurants or theaters in the evening, is it usually in the city or outside of the city?

(342)
1 ☐ Usually in the city
2 ☐ Usually outside of the city
3 ☐ About equal – *SKIP to 9a*

e. Why do you usually go (outside the city /in the city)? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(343)
1 ☐ More convenient, familiar, easier to get there, only place available
2 ☐ Parking problems, traffic
3 ☐ Too much crime in other place
4 ☐ More to do
5 ☐ Prefer (better) facilities (restaurants, theaters, etc.)
6 ☐ More expensive in other area
7 ☐ Because of friends, relatives
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____

(If more than one reason)

(344) **f. Which reason would you say is the most important?**
____ *Enter item number*

9a. Now I'd like to get your opinions about crime in general. Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

(345)
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
3 ☐ Same – *SKIP to c*
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to c*
5 ☐ Haven't lived here that long – *SKIP to c*

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in your neighborhood has (increased /decreased)?

(346) 0 ☐ No Yes – **What kinds of crimes?** ____

c. How about any crimes which may be happening in your neighborhood – would you say they are committed mostly by the people who live here in this neighborhood or mostly by outsiders?

(347)
1 ☐ No crimes happening in neighborhood
2 ☐ People living here
3 ☐ Outsiders
4 ☐ Equally by both
5 ☐ Don't know

10a. Within the past year or two do you think that crime in the United States has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

(348)
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
ASK b
3 ☐ Same
4 ☐ Don't know
SKIP to 11a

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in the U.S. has (increased /decreased)?

(349) 0 ☐ No Yes – **What kinds of crimes?** ____

11a. How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood AT NIGHT?

(350)
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

b. How about DURING THE DAY – how safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood?

(351)
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

CHECK ITEM B ➧ Look at 11a and b. Was box 3 or 4 marked in either item?
☐ Yes – *ASK 11c* ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*

11c. Is the neighborhood dangerous enough to make you think seriously about moving somewhere else?

(352) 0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*
Yes – **Why don't you? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(353)
1 ☐ Can't afford to
2 ☐ Can't find other housing
3 ☐ Relatives, friends nearby
4 ☐ Convenient to work, etc.
5 ☐ Plan to move soon
6 ☐ Health or age
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____

(If more than one reason)

(354) **d. Which reason would you say is the most important?**
____ *Enter item number*

12. How do you think your neighborhood compares with others in this metropolitan area in terms of crime? Would you say it is –

(355)
1 ☐ Much more dangerous?
2 ☐ More dangerous?
3 ☐ About average?
4 ☐ Less dangerous?
5 ☐ Much less dangerous?

13a. Are there some parts of this metropolitan area where you have a reason to go or would like to go DURING THE DAY, but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

(356) 0 ☐ No Yes – **Which section(s)?** ____

(357) ____ ← *Number of specific places mentioned*

b. How about AT NIGHT – are there some parts of this area where you have a reason to go or would like to go but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

(358) 0 ☐ No Yes – **Which section(s)?** ____

(359) ____ ← *Number of specific places mentioned*

14a. Would you say, in general, that your local police are doing a good job, an average job, or a poor job?

(360)
1 ☐ Good
2 ☐ Average
3 ☐ Poor
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 15a*

b. In what ways could they improve? Any other ways? *(Mark all that apply)*

(361)
1 ☐ No improvement needed – *SKIP to 15a*
2 ☐ Hire more policemen
3 ☐ Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc.
4 ☐ Be more prompt, responsive, alert
5 ☐ Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies
6 ☐ Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations
7 ☐ Don't discriminate
8 ☐ Need more traffic control
9 ☐ Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times
10 ☐ Don't know
11 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____

(If more than one way)

(362) **c. Which would you say is the most important?**
____ *Enter item number*

15a. Now I have some more questions about your opinions concerning crime. Please take this card. *(Hand respondent Attitude Flashcard, NCS-574)* **Look at the FIRST set of statements. Which one do you agree with most?**

(363)
1 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE UP in the past few years
2 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE DOWN in the past few years
3 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed haven't changed in the past few years
4 ☐ No opinion

b. Which of the SECOND group do you agree with most?

(364)
1 ☐ Crime is LESS serious than the newspapers and TV say
2 ☐ Crime is MORE serious than the newspapers and TV say
3 ☐ Crime is about as serious as the newspapers and TV say
4 ☐ No opinion

16a. Do you think PEOPLE IN GENERAL have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

(365) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

b. Do you think that most PEOPLE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

(366) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

c. In general, have YOU limited or changed your activities in the past few years because of crime?

(367) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

➧ INTERVIEWER – *Continue interview with this respondent on NCS-3*

Appendix III

Technical information and reliability of the estimates

Survey results contained in this publication are based on data gathered during early 1974 from persons residing within the city limits of Cincinnati, including those living in certain types of group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Nonresidents of the city, including tourists and commuters, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not under consideration. With these exceptions, all persons age 16 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it were not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during the initial visit, interviews by telephone were permissible thereafter. Proxy responses were not permitted for the attitude survey. Survey records were processed and weighted, yielding results representative both of the city's population as a whole and of various sectors within the population. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

Sample design and size

Estimates from the survey are based on data obtained from a stratified sample. The basic frame from which the attitude sample was drawn—the city's complete housing inventory, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing—was the same as that for the victimization survey. A determination was made that a sample roughly half the size of the victimization sample would yield enough attitudinal data on which to base reliable estimates. For the purpose of selecting the victimization sample, the city's housing units were distributed among 105 strata on the basis of various characteristics. Occupied units, which comprised the majority, were grouped into 100 strata defined by a combination of the following characteristics: type of tenure (owned or rented); number of household members (five categories); household income (five categories); and race of head of household (white or other than white). Housing units vacant at the time of the Census were assigned to an additional four strata, where they were distributed on the basis of rental or property value. A single stratum incorporated group quarters.

To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing within the city. This enabled the proper representation in the survey of persons occupying housing built after 1970.

In order to develop the half sample required for the attitude survey, each unit was randomly assigned to 1 of 12 panels, with units in the first 6 panels being designated for the attitude survey. This procedure resulted in the selection of 6,007 housing units. During the survey period, 1,019 of these units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise ineligible for both the victimization and attitude surveys. At an additional 178 units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be reached after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Therefore, interviews were taken with the occupants of 4,810 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 96.4 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 9,110 persons age 16 and over, or an average of 1.89 residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 8,759 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 96.1 percent among eligible residents.

Estimation procedure

Data records generated by the attitude survey were assigned either of two sets of final tabulation weights, one for the records of individual respondents and another for those of household respondents. In each case, the final weight was the product of two elements—a factor of roughly twice the weight used in tabulating victimization data estimates and a ratio estimation factor. The following steps determined the tabulation weight for personal victimization data and were, therefore, an integral part of the estimation procedure for attitude data gathered from individual respondents: (1) a basic weight, reflecting the selected unit's probability of being included in the sample; (2) a factor

to compensate for the subsampling of units, a situation that arose in instances where the interviewer discovered many more units at the sample address than had been listed in the decennial Census; (3) a within-household noninterview adjustment to account for situations where at least one but not all eligible persons in a household were interviewed; (4) a household noninterview adjustment to account for households qualified to participate in the survey but from which an interview was not obtained; (5) a household ratio estimate factor for bringing estimates developed from the sample of 1970 housing units into adjustment with the complete Census count of such units; and (6) a population ratio estimate factor that brought the sample estimate into accord with post-Census estimates of the population age 12 and over and adjusted the data for possible biases resulting from undercoverage or overcoverage of the population.

The household ratio estimation procedure (step 5) achieved a slight reduction in the extent of sampling variability, thereby reducing the margin of error in the tabulated survey results. It also compensated for the exclusion from each stratum of any households already included in samples for certain other Census Bureau programs. The household ratio estimator was not applied to interview records gathered from residents of group quarters or of units constructed after the Census. For household victimization data (and attitude data from household respondents), the final weight incorporated all of the steps described above except the third and sixth.

The ratio estimation factor, second element of the final weight, was an adjustment for bringing data from the attitude survey (which, as indicated, was based on a half sample) into accord with data from the victimization survey (based on the whole sample). This adjustment, required because the attitude sample was randomly constructed from the victimization sample, was used for the age, sex, and race characteristics of respondents.

Reliability of estimates

As previously noted, survey results contained in this report are estimates. Despite the precautions taken to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors arising from the fact that the sample employed was only one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples may vary somewhat; they also may differ from figures developed from the average of all possible samples, even if the surveys were administered with the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a gauge of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The average value of all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. However, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that a survey-derived estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that the average value of all possible samples would fall within that range. Similarly, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error, chiefly affecting the accuracy of the distinction between victims and nonvictims. A major source of nonsampling error is related to the ability of respondents to recall whether or not they were victimized during the 12 months prior to the time of interview. Research on recall indicates that the ability to remember a crime varies with the time interval between victimization and interview, the type of crime, and, perhaps, the sociodemographic characteristics of the respondent. Taken together, recall problems may result in an understatement of the "true" number of victimized persons and households, as defined for the purpose of this report. Another source of nonsampling error pertaining to victimization experience involves telescoping, or bringing within the

appropriate 12-month reference period victimizations that occurred before or after the close of the period.

Although the problems of recall and telescoping probably weakened the differentiation between victims and nonvictims, these would *not* have affected the data on personal attitudes or behavior. Nevertheless, such data may have been affected by nonsampling errors resulting from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data. Many of these errors also would occur in a complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation and a reinterview program, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, were utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure only those random nonsampling errors arising from response and interviewer errors; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

Regarding the reliability of data, it should be noted that estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are identified in footnotes to the data tables and were not used for purposes of analysis in this report. For Cincinnati, a minimum weighted estimate of 300 was considered statistically reliable, as was any percentage based on such a figure.

Computation and application of the standard error

For survey estimates relevant to either the individual or household respondents, standard errors displayed on tables at the end of this appendix can be used for gauging sampling variability. These errors are approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise error associated with any given estimate. Table I contains standard error approximations applicable to information from individual respondents and Table II gives errors for data derived from household respondents. For percentages not specifically listed in the tables, linear interpolation must be used to approximate the standard error.

To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, Data Table 1 in this report shows that 68.0 percent of all Cincinnati residents age 16 and over (306,800 persons) believed crime in the United States had increased. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table I would yield a standard error of about 0.6 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated percentage of 68.0 would be within 0.6 percentage points of the average result from all possible samples; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 67.4 to 68.6. Furthermore, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated percentage would be roughly within 1.2 percentage points of the average for all samples; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 66.8 to 69.2 percent. Standard errors associated with data from household respondents are calculated in the same manner, using Table II.

In comparing two sample estimates, the standard error of the difference between the two figures is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. As an example, Data Table 12 shows that 31.4 percent of males and 9.9 percent of females felt very safe when out alone in the neighborhood at night, a difference of 21.5 percentage points. The standard error for each estimate, determined by interpolation, was about 0.9 (males) and 0.5 (females). Using the formula described previously, the standard error of the difference between 31.4 and 9.9 percent is expressed as $\sqrt{(0.9)^2 + (0.5)^2}$, which equals approximately 1.0. Thus, the confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 21.5 would be from 20.5 to 22.5 (21.5 plus or minus 1.0) and at two standard errors from 19.5 to 23.5. The ratio of a difference to its standard error defines a value that can be equated to a level of significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between about 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (21.5) to the standard error (1.0) is equal to 21.5, a figure well above the 2.0 minimum level of confidence applied in this report. Thus, it was concluded that the difference between the two proportions was statistically significant. For data gathered from household respondents, the significance of differences between two sample estimates is tested by the same procedure, using standard errors in Table II.

Table I. Individual respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by individual respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	6.5	10.1	14.1	19.4	28.1	32.4
250	4.1	6.4	8.9	12.3	17.8	20.5
500	2.9	4.5	6.3	8.7	12.6	14.5
1,000	2.0	3.2	4.5	6.2	8.9	10.3
2,500	1.3	2.0	2.8	3.9	5.6	6.5
5,000	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.8	4.0	4.6
10,000	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
25,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.1
50,000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5
100,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
250,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
500,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 1-18 and 27-37.

Table II. Household respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by household respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	5.5	8.7	12.1	16.7	24.1	27.8
250	3.5	5.5	7.7	10.6	15.3	17.6
500	2.5	3.9	5.4	7.5	10.8	12.5
1,000	1.8	2.8	3.8	5.3	7.6	8.8
2,500	1.1	1.7	2.4	3.3	4.8	5.6
5,000	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.4	3.4	3.9
10,000	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.8
25,000	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8
50,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
100,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
250,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 19-26.

Glossary

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assault with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Central city—The largest city of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).

Community relations—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and "Don't discriminate."

Downtown shopping area—The central shopping district of the city where the respondent lives.

Evening entertainment—Refers to entertainment available in public places, such as restaurants, theaters, bowling alleys, nightclubs, bars, ice cream parlors, etc. Excludes club meetings, shopping, and social visits to the homes of relatives or acquaintances.

General merchandise shopping—Refers to shopping for goods other than food, such as clothing, furniture, housewares, etc.

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying-in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household attitude questions—Items 1 through 7 of Form NCS 6. For households that consist of more than one member, the questions apply to the entire household.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Household respondent—A knowledgeable adult member of the household, most frequently the head of household or that person's spouse. For each household, such a person answers the "household attitude questions."

Individual attitude questions—Items 8 through 16 of Form NCS 6. The questions apply to each person, not the entire household.

Individual respondent—Each person age 16 and over, including the household respondent, who participates in the survey. All such persons answer the "individual attitude questions."

Local police—The police force in the city where the respondent lives at the time of the interview.

Major food shopping—Refers to shopping for the bulk of the household's groceries.

Measured crimes—For the purpose of this report, the offenses are rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, as determined by the victimization component of the survey. Includes both completed and attempted acts that occurred during the 12 months prior to the month of interview.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts. Motor vehicles include automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Neighborhood—The general vicinity of the respondent's dwelling. The boundaries of a neighborhood define an area with which the respondent identifies.

Nonvictim—See "Not victimized," below.

Not victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons not categorized as "victimized" (see below) are considered "not victimized."

Offender—The perpetrator of a crime.

Operational practices—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes four response categories: "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; "Need more traffic control"; and "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times."

Personal larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender.

Personnel resources—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Hire more policemen" and "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

Race—Determined by the interviewer upon observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who were not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and/or persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate," below.

Robbery—Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Series victimizations—Three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by a person unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. The term is applicable to each of the crimes measured by the victimization component of the survey.

Suburban or neighborhood shopping areas—Shopping centers or districts either outside the city limits or in outlying areas of the city near the respondent's residence.

Victim—See "Victimized," below.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 households.

Victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons are regarded as "victimized" if they meet either of two criteria: (1) They personally experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the 12 months prior to the month of interview: rape, personal robbery, assault, or personal larceny. Or, (2) they are members of a household that experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the same time frame: burglary, household larceny, or motor vehicle theft.

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USER EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Cincinnati: Public Attitudes About Crime
NCJ–46237, SD–NCS–C–22

Dear Reader:

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is interested in your comments and suggestions about this report. We have provided this form for whatever opinions you wish to express about it. Please cut out both of these pages, staple them together on one corner, and fold so that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration address appears on the outside. After folding, use tape to seal closed. No postage stamp is necessary.

Thank you for your help.

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2. For that purpose, the report– ☐ Met most of my needs ☐ Met some of my needs ☐ Met none of my needs

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☐ Reference for article or report

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4. Which parts of the report, if any, were difficult to understand or use? How could they be improved?

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6. Are there ways this report could be improved that you have not mentioned?

7. Please suggest other topics you would like to see addressed in future analytic reports using National Crime Survey victimization and/or attitude data.

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12. Additional comments

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